

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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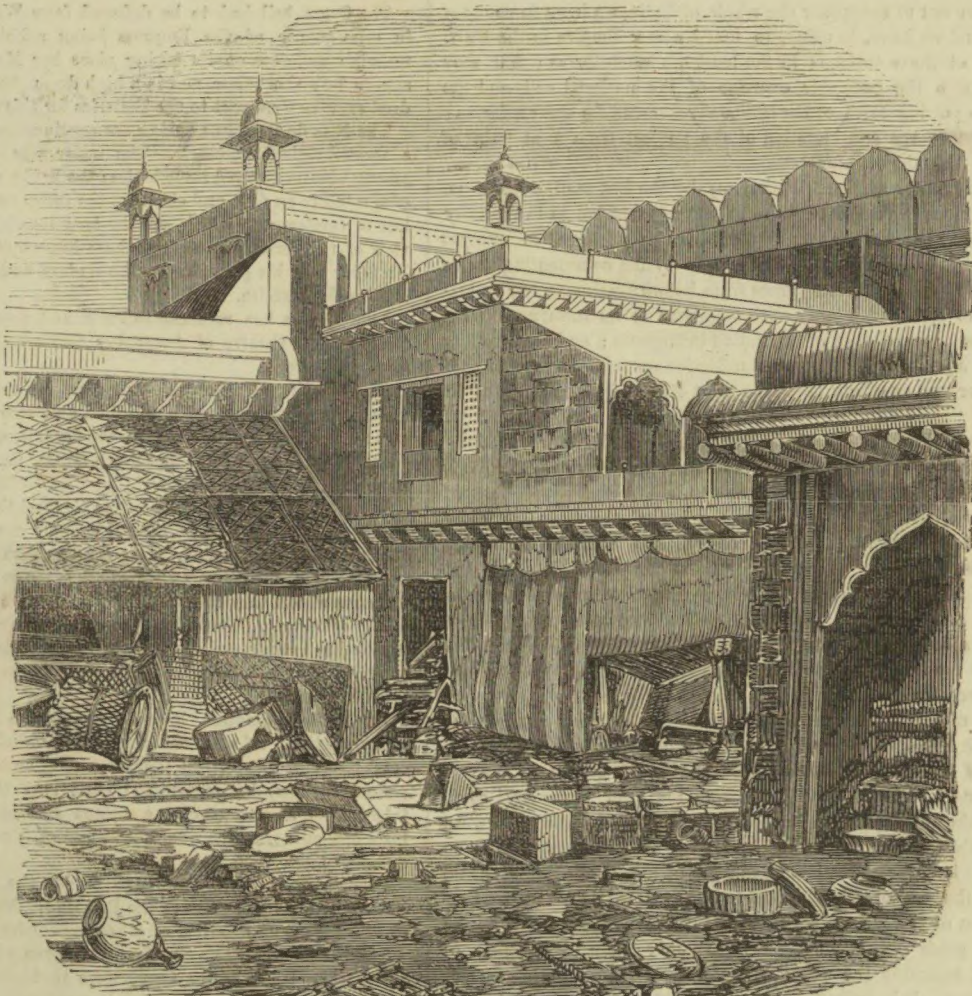
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## INDIA.

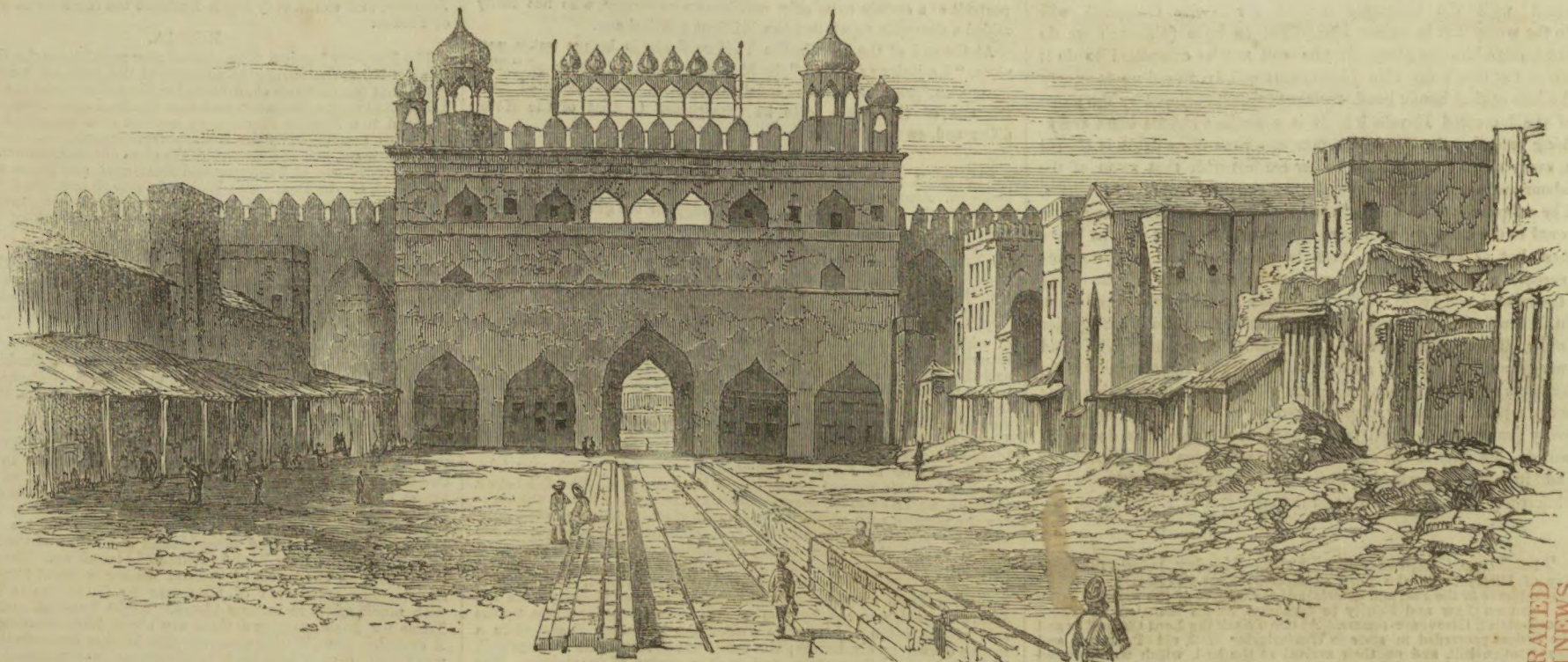
THE situation of affairs in India has assumed a new character. It is no longer an insurrectionary movement in the Bengal army which we have to face—it is a war in Oude. The attraction which that province seems to possess for the mutineers would almost seem to indicate that within it lay the original seeds of the revolt. It is evidently in that territory that the first act of the reassertion of our rule in the East is to be played out; and it is probable that it will also be the scene of the last. On the one hand, all the dispersed and routed sepoy bands, make for Oude as their point of concentration, having, as is well known, a force of disciplined men amounting to 70,000 or 80,000, which formed the army of the late Sovereign of that kingdom, around which they can gather. On the other hand, all the preparations of the British Commander-in-Chief seem to point to a strategy which involves the overrunning of the province from different points, and pressing the whole force of the enemy into such a position as will place the issue of events on a great battle, probably before the capital city, from before which Sir Colin Campbell has recently retired, falling back on Cawnpore, which station will probably be the western pivot of movements hereafter. The order for the concentration of troops at Benares, under Colonel Franks, an officer of repute, and well known in India under the soubriquet of Tiger Franks, would seem to indicate a movement upwards, on the north bank of the Ganges, instead of the passage, as hitherto, of small bodies of troops by the south side to Allahabad. On the south-east the Ghoorka force, although said to have received a check from the rebels, would advance from Azimghur, while the Nepaulese contingent sent by Jung Bahadoor would come down from the north-east. Supposing such a scheme of a campaign to be in contemplation, it would appear to be founded on some such plan as that adopted in the great hunting expeditions of the country, in which the game is driven in from every quarter to the centre of a circle, there to be dealt with after the manner of hunters towards beasts of prey. There is no fault to be found with such a conception; the only question is, has the Commander-in-Chief the means at his disposal for carrying it into execution? In the imperfect state of the information which has reached this country it is not possible to come to any decided opinion on that head. We know that long ere this the whole of the European troops dispatched from this country in the summer and autumn must have reached the shores of India—the shores, be it observed; for an arrival at Calcutta or Bombay gives no more assurance of the immediate availability of our forces, than an arrival of stores and provisions at Balaclava used to give of the immediate feeding and clothing of the men before Sebastopol. In this latter instance our difficulty lay in the last seven miles of transit. Now we have distances like these—

from Calcutta to Benares is 428 miles; to Allahabad 493 miles; to Cawnpore 628 miles. In these distances is involved the whole matter in question. Men and "matériel" must come up slowly and in dribblets, scarcely if at all sufficient to supply the drain caused by the losses which must constantly take place in our small army. Everything depends on reinforcement, and reinforcement is just the difficulty. That it will be overcome of course no one doubts;

but that time, great energy, and unflinching activity will be necessary to place our force in a condition to carry on the campaign which is inevitable, is equally beyond a doubt. Nor should we fail to look boldly and truthfully at the fact that the most recent events of which we have heard are calculated to give some heart to the enemy. In a European war a retreat ably and successfully conducted from an untenable position does



DELHI AFTER THE SIEGE: LOOTED HOUSE WITHIN THE PALACE WALLS.



DELHI AFTER THE SIEGE: GATE OF THE PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 53)





not necessarily create an unfavourable impression on the part of the foe with which we are contending, indeed it may often indicate a more effectual and decided course of action on the part of the retiring force. But when we have to deal with Asiatics it is quite another thing. Who is to explain to their comprehension the strategical reasons which may influence a General in a retrograde movement, or enable them to distinguish between a military retreat and a dastardly flight. In this respect it is impossible not to look with gravity on the circumstances of the withdrawal of the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India from before Lucknow, and his falling back on Cawnpore, although of course solely in reference to the effect of such a step on the mind of the insurgent enemy. With still greater uneasiness must we consider the effect of what was, after all—call it by any other name you will—a defeat of the Cawnpore division by the Gwalior Contingent. The immediate and summary retribution which they received, no doubt, is entitled to every possible weight that can be given to it. But the tidings of the success of this body of mutineers, partial as it was, will spread rapidly and widely; while the subsequent events, decisive as they were, will, in the nature of things, be as much concealed and made as light of as possible. Of the two facts the lesser will be diffused among the ranks of the insurgents with an assiduity only to be equalled by the effort which will be made to modify and distort the other. It is not too much to say that such an event is calculated to add at least a month to the campaign. At the same time it must not be understood that in treating the subject in this way, it is intended to paint the state of affairs in gloomy colours, or to hint a doubt of the future. Far from it. It is only by considering a question from all its points of view that we can arrive at a due appreciation of its requirements. It is not to be supposed that this country has not by this time arrived at a proper estimate of the work which is before us in Hindostan. We no longer give ear to pratings about triumphal marches through India, and sudden exterminations of the mutineers, but we know that we have got a task to perform, the difficulty of which will be greater or less just in proportion to the estimate which we form of it. One thing is clear, if we have not to reconquer the whole of India, we have to conquer Oude; and we have, in effect, to found a new Empire in the East. Neither of these tasks is in the least too much for us; but they will require the energetic exercise of the national will and the judicious putting forth of the national resources for their effectuation; and to the consideration of the subject from that point of view we must devote ourselves.

Happily a review of the intelligence by the last mail enables us, while performing a simple duty, in calling attention to the gravity of the situation, and the requirements of the occasion, to express some feelings of unmixed satisfaction. While commenting above on the withdrawal of our forces from before Lucknow, we endeavoured to speak of it only with reference to its influence on the ignorance and prejudice of the native insurgents; and we carefully guarded against one depreciatory reflection on that gallant and skillful soldier and excellent man who is at the head of our armies in India.

It is scarcely possible to do justice to him; and the word admiration but feebly describes the sense which every one of his countrymen must entertain of his conduct. Without doubt we have a "General" in the broadest sense of the term, in chief command of our troops in the critical and exciting campaign which is going on in Oude. There is something of the spirit of an older period of warfare, in the circumstance that the personal presence of Sir Colin Campbell at once restores confidence and order, retrieves disaster, and assures victory. We inevitably think of the time when reeling battalions and wavering squadrons at once became firm, and hurled themselves in serried masses on the foe, merely because Marlborough had galloped along their lines with that ineffable calmness of aspect which was the characteristic of his temperament and the result of his genius. We can understand how Saxe, carried dying in his litter under fire, could retrieve the fortunes of a day; how Suwarrow, rushing forward in his shirt-sleeves, could inspire a hundred thousand men to victory; how the arrival of Napoleon, at a critical moment, could change the fate of a battle half lost; how the indomitable self-possession of Wellington could make small armies, for years, do the work of great ones; and how, on another element, the fact of Nelson's assuming the command of a fleet was worth ten line-of-battle ships. It is, indeed, no small comfort to be able to believe that a man of some such calibre holds the chances of an empire in his hands; and that, if he be only moderately provided with the necessary means, Sir Colin Campbell will do the work that is before him. Let us hope (although we do not grudge him the glory) that he will not be compelled to do it alone, but that some able Lieutenants will be raised up to supply the loss of that heroic band, the list of which is closed by the name of the lamented Havelock! It is a perilous chance when everything hangs on the life of one man at a time when death is abroad in every shape; and it must be our earnest wish that some of the labour and some of the responsibility should be shared by others. The exigencies of this Asiatic warfare have produced many men equal to the occasion, who have done their duty not only as brave men, but as able leaders, even to the death, and it is not unreasonable to believe that there are in the ranks of our army officers who will prove worthy successors to those who have gone. In fact, we need only look to the defence of Lucknow by Brigadier Inglis, in order to be sure that valour, endurance, skill, and energy are not wanting; and, doubtless, the right men will be forthcoming in the right time. One thing is unquestionable; for every report and every dispatch proves it; that every soldier in every grade now engaged in that arduous struggle, has done, and will do, his duty in the manner that his country expects of him; and in that household phrase is comprehended the whole philosophy of the incentives and the successes of Englishmen.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.**—Monday being the first day of Hilary Term, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, held his general levee of the Bar, and entertained the Judges of the several Courts of Common Law and Equity to breakfast, at his mansion, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. At one o'clock the Lord Chancellor and the Judges proceeded in state to Westminster Hall, via Park-lane and Constitution-hill, and on their arrival at the hall, which was crowded with spectators, they took leave and proceeded to their respective courts, and commenced the business of the term by hearing motions.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Our space, unfortunately, admits but the shortest notice of the event that at present is the great and all-engrossing theme of Parisian interest—the death of Mlle. Rachel, at the age of thirty-seven. There is no question that in losing her, tragedy has lost the representative to which it has, in this our own day, been the most indebted; for, whatever may be the differences of opinion relative to the respective merits of Rachel and Ristori, Rachel must claim that of being the first to raise tragedy in action to its existing level, from that into which it had fallen wanting a sufficient exponent of its sublimity and attraction on the stage. Great, however, as were Rachel's powers—and their greatness none could fail to admit—the really impartial critic could find grave defects in the tragedienne—the pure moral instinct—insurmountable imperfections in the woman. We say moral instinct, or sympathy, setting aside the more positive question of morality in life and act. The tragedienne was capable of expressing to the utmost limit of perfection every sterner and darker passion but wholly incompetent to represent the softer ones; beside which there was so much of mechanism in her performance that every character she once played became stereotyped; and at every succeeding representation the same exact look, movement, tone, and gesture was repeated in the same exact moment and place, thus rendering a second view of any part played by her monotonous and uninteresting. The woman was, to a refined sensibility, utterly unsympathetic—even repulsive; and this to such a degree as to render the sight of herself and her performances, to some, rather terrible than pleasurable. It is a strange fact that Rachel so utterly mistook her own vocation that she disliked tragedy, and believed that all her talent, as did all her taste, lay in low comedy. Though the report that Rachel embraced Christianity previous to her death is unfounded, there is no doubt that at the time of her Egyptian journey she studied the question seriously, and was strongly tempted to adopt Romanism. She leaves a splendid fortune to be divided among the different members of her family.

The influenza has this year assumed most formidable proportions—upwards of a 100,000 persons are supposed to be now suffering from it in Paris alone.

The Court ball had to be deferred from Wednesday to Saturday, in consequence of the Empress being afflicted with the common malady; and even on its taking place her Majesty was only able to appear for a short time, and in a high dress. No less than eight hundred excuses were sent to the Tuileries for this single occasion.

The Bois de Boulogne during the continuance of the frost presented a most brilliant spectacle. The water was covered with skaters, among whom appeared some ladies; the banks were lined with crowds of spectators on foot, and above on the promenade appeared a compact line of carriages, in which sat the *beau monde* of Paris, enjoying the view of the performance from these impromptu private boxes. The Emperor took his place among the skaters, and displayed considerable skill in the exercise.

Lola Montes has returned to Paris, and proposes giving representations at the theatre of Avranches, in Normandy—rather a descent for the Countess.

The bursting of a hot-water pipe at the church of St. Sulpice, by which three persons have been killed and some others wounded, beside some damage being done to the decoration of the interior, has caused a painful sensation and much alarm, the cause of the accident remaining undiscovered.

We are informed, by a letter from General Orgoni, that the insurrection in India may be considered as only commencing, and some of our friends of the French press condole with us on the change of aspect General Windham's disaster has given to the Indian campaign—a change which, they tell us, again renders the issue of the struggle highly uncertain. These kind comforters cannot be by any means consoled or encouraged on our behalf by the turn in the tide of affairs our recent victories have brought about—indeed, they seem to ignore them altogether.

A trial for defamation, brought against the *Moniteur*, raises a singular question. If a second trial of this kind resulted in a second condemnation, the official journal must, according to the existing state of the law, be suppressed; what step the Government could take in such an emergency is a curious subject of conjecture—probably a new authorisation would be immediately accorded, but this is not certain.

Preparations are being made to render the Bois de Vincennes as picturesque and attractive as the Bois de Boulogne, by giving it ornamental water and a variety of other embellishments.

The balls at the Porte St. Martin are even wilder and more frantic orgies than those of the Opera were in former times; happily, we believe, they are limited to a certain number.

It is whispered that the hero of the piece Alexandre Dumas,  *fils*, is about to bring out at the Gymnase—"Le Fils Naturel"—is an idealised portrait of a certain extremely well-known personage, who has lately added a dramatic reputation to a brilliant political one.

At the end of the month, the Théâtre Français brings out a new piece, "Le Retour du Mari," by M. Mario Achard, author of "The Fiammian," and husband of Madeleine Brohan. It is reported that the site of the Opera is to be transported to that of the Hôtel d'Osmond, on the Boulevard.

The small town of Hondayas, which was visited by the Empress in August last, has received a splendid souvenir from her Majesty. It is a magnificent white canopy for the grand altar of the church, finished with exquisite taste.

The services at the newly-organised place of Anglican worship, in the Rue de la Madeleine, were well attended on Sunday, and were celebrated (says the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*) "with a simplicity, but decorous and reverential order, which were highly edifying."

The two first sections of the grand gallery of the Louvre, the whole of which has been for some time closed to the public, have just been reopened, exhibiting the pictures and frames newly cleaned and gilded, and the gallery itself newly lighted. The waggon vaulting of the latter is now converted almost entirely into ground glass, set into light gilded framework of very pleasing and elegant effect, and springing from a rich bronze moulding down the sides of the vault. Under the subdued light of a winter's day the aspect of the gallery is highly favourable, and the light falls admirably on the paintings.

The *Courrier de Paris* says that Mlle. Rachel's death was telegraphed to Paris several hours before it took place. She fell into a syncope, which deceived everybody about her. But when in the evening the medical man employed to embalm the body came to the death-bed, he found the heart still beating, although a glass put to her mouth exhibited no sign of any exhalation of breath. Her funeral took place on Sunday morning. At eleven o'clock a large crowd collected at the Place Royale, where the deceased resided. The remains arrived in Paris on Saturday night, and were, in conformity with the Hebrew ritual, watched by two women, who recited prayers by the side of the coffin. At twelve o'clock the body was deposited in a hearse drawn by six horses; the coffin was covered with a white pall, sprinkled with silver stars, and on it a crown of *immortelles*. The Grand Rabbi of the Jewish Consistory of Paris, dressed in a black

gown or soutane, with a cincture of the same colour, walked immediately after the hearse. The chief mourners were the father, the brother, and the two sons of Mlle. Rachel. The corners of the pall were held by Alexandre Dumas, père, Baron Taylor, M. Maquet, President of the Society of Dramatic Authors; and M. Geoffroy, of the Théâtre Français. The cortege, consisting of ten mourning and a considerable number of private carriages, moved on to the Jewish burial-ground, which is at the extreme end of Pere la Chaise, by the Place Royale, the Rue Bas du Mule, and the Chemin-Vert. An immense crowd, among whom were all who are most celebrated in art and letters, followed. All the theatres in Paris were represented by deputations composed of the principal artists. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery the coffin was laid on the ground, and the Rabbi recited, in Hebrew and in French, the Prayer of the Resurrection; after which it was borne to the grave, the Rabbi chanting the 91st Psalm. When the coffin was lowered into the earth he repeated aloud and in Hebrew the prayer called "Haskabé," and then a prayer in French. Speeches were made by MM. Jules Janin, Bataille, and Maquet. The family of the deceased then threw handfuls of earth on the coffin—the grave was filled up, and all was over. The crowd was immense, and several detachments of cavalry were on the spot to keep order.

### SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened on Sunday. The Queen in person read the Speech from the Throne. It announced a settlement of the questions relating to the clergy, spoke of an augmentation of the navy, of reform in the electoral laws, and of those relating to the press. It mentioned the redemption of State lands, and concluded by stating that the expenses of the budget were balanced by the receipts.

Bravo Murilla has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Royal decrees in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 9th remove Generals Rivero and Galiano from the Directorships-General of Infantry and Cavalry, and appoint General Marquis de Novaliches and General Joaquin Armero their successors.

On the 5th inst., when the Queen was passing the Chamber of Deputies, on her way to the church of the Atocha, she opened the door of her carriage and presented the Prince of the Asturias. This demonstration was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations.

### PORTUGAL.

Senhor Avila has presented the budget for the estimated financial year of 1858 to 1859. This document shows a deficit calculated at 1886 contos of reis, about £220,000, after deducting the allowances generously made by the King and Royal family out of their own revenues. To meet this large deficiency Senhor Avila proposes to suspend, during the next year, the sinking fund devoted to the liquidation of the English debt, to continue to make deductions in the salaries of the Government employés and in the amounts paid to the State pensioners, and other minor matters. By these means the Minister of Finance proposes to reduce the deficit to 519 contos of reis.

On the night of Friday week small handbills were posted in several prominent thoroughfares of the city, upon which were printed "Long live Pedro V., the absolute King of Portugal." These were sedulously removed by the city guards during the day.

### PRUSSIA.

The Regency of the Prince of Prussia has been prolonged for three months.

The King continues daily, as often as the weather permits, to take walks of about an hour's duration, besides driving out with the Queen.

The opening of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday was preceded, as usual, by Divine service in the Evangelical Dom and the Roman Catholic Church for the members attached to the two different Churches. The ceremony of opening the Session took place, as on former occasions, in the White Saloon of the Schloss. A little before twelve o'clock the various Ministers entered the saloon in a body, and, after they had taken their places to the left of the throne, Baron Manteuffel read the Opening Speech, in which occurs the following passage:—"The approaching marriage of a Royal Prince closely related to the Throne with a Princess of a powerful Royal House of kindred origin is hailed by every Prussian with joyful interest. May God grant all the bright hopes that attach to this union may find their fulfilment, and be a blessing to the Royal house and the country at large!" On the Session being declared to be opened, the President of the House of Notables gave the word and the time for three cheers for the King, and the members separated, and set off for their respective Chambers.

The Brussels *Nord*, under date of Berlin, the 9th instant, contains the following communication:—"The Prince of Prussia will be present at the marriage of his son in London. He will most probably be accompanied by the President of the Council, Von Manteuffel."

### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Advices from Hamburg announce that the States of the Duchy of Lauenburg have unanimously decided on abstaining from nominating a Deputy to the Supreme Council. All the members have sent back their letters of convocation, refusing to take part in the election.

Letters from Frederica, in Jutland, state that violent collisions had taken place between the soldiers of that garrison, who, though natives of Schleswick, are devoted to Denmark, and Germans; but they give no details. In the sitting of the German Federal Diet on the 8th inst., the special commission, appointed to report on the affairs of the German Duchies of Denmark, has delivered itself of the fruit of its labours. The commission recommends that the King of Denmark should be invited to put the constitution of the Duchies as soon as possible in harmony with the Federal laws, and with the obligations which the King assumed in the treaties of 1815 and 1852. Care is to be taken by the Diet that no further delay may take place in the fulfilment of these demands.

### SWEDEN.

A despatch from Stockholm, dated the 31st December, says that confidence was beginning to revive in consequence of a loan of 15,000,000*fr.*, which the Bank is authorised to contract in France. A banker of eminence at Hamburg had arrived in the Swedish capital, charged with effecting, on the best possible terms, a liquidation of the outstanding engagements between the two cities. A new Customs tariff for Sweden was spoken of, which was to appear in the beginning of January, and would very much facilitate the commercial transactions of France.

### RUSSIA.

The Emperor has just promulgated new regulations for the Government of Mingrelia during the minority of the Prince Sovereign. They enact that the province shall be under the authority of the Emperor's Lieutenant in the Caucasus, and that the local administration shall be confided to a Russian functionary, assisted by a council of five members—two nominated by the Russian Government, two elected by the native princes, and one elected by the class of the *Aznours*.

The roadsteads at Taganrog and Marianpol are frozen over; so is the mouth of the Don. The Volga is also frozen, and navigation stopped at Astracan. The navigation of the Sea of Azoff is closed. Ten vessels were obliged to leave Taganrog without taking in their full cargoes.

A telegraphic line is now open between Revel and Riga. The nobles of Podolia, Volhynia, Nijni-Novgorod, and the Ukraine have followed the example of those of the governments of Wilna, Kowno, Grodno, and St. Petersburg, and have addressed memorials to the Emperor praying for the enfranchisement of their serfs.

### TURKEY.

In consequence of the death of Redschid Pacha the Turkish Cabinet has been modified as follows:—Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha; Foreign Affairs, Fuad Pacha; Tanzimat, Mehemet Kiprisli Pacha.

### UNITED STATES.

The latest mails from America bring three important items of intelligence. One of these is the capture of General Walker in Nicaragua and the dispersion of his band by Commodore Paulding, of the United States Navy. General Walker surrendered with his entire force to a detachment of United States marines, sent on shore by Commodore Paulding, who permitted him to go at large, upon his promise to proceed to New York and place himself in custody of the authorities. On his arrival at New York he delivered himself up. The excitement consequent on the arrest of General Walker is great throughout the States. The enlistment of filibusters for Nicaragua is progressing with much spirit in various places. Eight hundred men have left Texas for Nicaragua, and there are about 1400 awaiting shipment. A despatch from Washington says that Walker demands that Government shall convey him back to Nicaragua in a national vessel, and salute his flag on arriving at the Isthmus. Walker is about to proceed



to New Orleans, where the excitement in his favour is intense. Commodore Paulding, by whom Walker's arrest was effected, has been ordered home for trial by court-martial.

Another piece of news, claiming to be considered important, is from Kansas. The Lecompton Constitution, which was to have been submitted to a "popular" vote on the 23rd ult., has been carried with the slavery clause. The Free-soilers refused to vote. A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, dated the 30th of December, says that a civil war has broken out in Kansas. Several serious conflicts had occurred. A fight took place between the Government troops and a body of pro-slavery men, in which several were killed and wounded, including the United States Marshal for the district. General Lane, the leader of the Free-state troops, was entrenched, with a large number of followers, at Sugar Mound, and was determined to engage with the Government dragoons, if they made an attack. At the latest dates a battle was considered inevitable.

The last item is concerning the Mormons. The House of Representatives, on the 23rd ult., after a free discussion of the Mormon question, adopted a preamble declaring the territory of Utah in open rebellion against the United States, and a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to consider and report the facts and inquire into the propriety of expelling Dr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, from his seat. Advances from the army of Utah to the 8th ult. state that Colonel Johnston, the commander of the expedition, together with the new territorial officers and their escort, had joined the main body under Colonel Alexander. The entire force, with the exception of Colonel Cook's command, had concentrated at Black's Fork, en route for Henry's Fork, on Green River, where they would winter. All the supply trains had joined the military, and the troops were abundantly supplied. The weather, however, was intensely cold, the ground covered with snow, and the animals were dying hourly. The place selected for the winter quarters of the army is 100 miles from Salt Lake City. It was the intention of Colonel Johnston to make a forward movement as soon as the weather permitted. The troops enjoyed good health, and were in high spirits.

President Buchanan and the Secretary of the Navy have acceded to the application of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the steam-ship *Niagara* to assist in laying the submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, in June next.

## CHINA.

The latest news from Hong-Kong states that the British Admiral, with the chief part of the fleet, had advanced up the Canton river. No operations had yet been commenced; but the *Adelaide*, with the last detachment of 500 marines on board, passed on from Singapore on the 2nd December, and an attack on Canton was expected to take place on their arrival. Lord Elgin had gone to Macao, at which place the French Plenipotentiary and the Russian Minister were. All was quiet in the north of China. General Ashburnham and Colonels Pakenham and Wetherall had left for India.

CANADA.—The *Montreal Gazette* of Dec. 8th says:—"The elections have been the one exciting topic of discourse, hardly intermitted even by the coming of the Christmas holidays. Mr. Rose, the Solicitor-General, and Messrs. Dorion and M'Gee, Opposition, were returned for Montreal. Mr. M'Gee's return will probably be contested. The polling was more quiet than was expected. There was a little disturbance once or twice, but no serious affairs. Throughout the province the elections are either just closed or going on. So far the Ministry have a decided majority. Winter has fairly set in, and the sleighing commenced in earnest. The ice-bridge is not yet formed, but with the present cold weather it must soon be so. But for the excitement of the elections the city would be very dull, and the holidays much more quiet than usual. The Grand Trunk ferry-boat made her last trip to Longueuil on Christmas-day." A despatch from Quebec says:—"There were serious riots at the polls yesterday, during which three Irishmen were killed and many others were injured. The military were called out. The Ministerialists have over 2000 majority."

MEXICO.—There is important news from the city of Mexico to the 17th of December, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st, with corresponding dates from other parts of the Republic. The constitution of the country had been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared absolute Dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole capital was in arms, and other municipalities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things. The revolution in the city of Mexico took place on the 17th. The movement was a sudden, bold, and daring one, and crowned with the most complete success. It was planned by Comonfort, and then entrusted to General Paz, who carried it triumphantly into execution, without any active resistance on the part of the people. Indeed, the latter evinced their joy in various ways, and unhesitatingly hailed Comonfort as their supreme ruler. There were but few arrests made, though among the few were several men of distinction. A number of the military sent in their resignation the same day. The latest advices from the city are contained in a letter dated 19th, which represents "everything as going on well."

ST. DOMINGO.—A Dominican vessel, from Porto Plata, was at Turks Islands on the 14th November. The city of San Domingo was still besieged by Santana's army, and was on the point of surrendering. There were 1500 men before Samana, and it was thought that General Palmantier, commanding for Baz, would soon yield to Santana's forces. The mail schooner *Nineteenth of March*, running between San Domingo and St. Thomas, hoisted a flag of truce, and gave up the mail bag containing Baz's correspondence. Several gentlemen who had fled to Turks Islands in order to escape the persecutions of Baz, were taken home by the schooner *Isabel*.

MADAGASCAR.—The last mail brings tidings of another fearful persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. This last persecution, which followed the expulsion of a number of Frenchmen from the capital in July last, seems to be more severe than any by which it had been preceded. Thirteen persons had been put to death; between fifty and sixty had been subjected to the ordeal of the tangana, or poison water, under which eight had died; nearly sixty were bound in chains, of whom two had died; while a number more had been reduced to slavery. The severity of the persecution rendering communication from the sufferers exceedingly perilous, few particulars have as yet been received. The French and other foreign traders have not been molested in their commercial pursuits on the coast.

THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.—In the sitting of the Customs Conference between Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, held at Vienna, on the 6th inst., the representatives of the Zollverein adhered in principle to all the facilities which Austria proposed to introduce into commercial relations, but declared that they had not power to treat for a customs union, which she also proposed.

M. MAZZINI published in the *Italia del Popolo* of Saturday last an article in eight columns addressed to the men of action. He tells them to conspire is not a right, but a duty. It appears to him that the dawn of victory is about to appear when he considers the rapid diffusion of the national aspirations among the multitude.

GREAT DROUGHT IN GERMANY.—Accounts from the Hartz mountains state that the district of Clausthal is suffering from an unprecedented dearth of water; the natives had left off washing their hands and faces more than once a week, the authorities of the place having imposed a fine of two thalers on all laundresses who persist in pursuing their trade. Great numbers of cattle were dying from thirst. A few of the community, who are unable to forego habits of cleanliness, use beer to perform their ablutions.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A most destructive fire occurred on the 9th of November at Port Adelaide. It broke out in the shop of Mr. Scarfe, ironmonger, North Parade. The buildings destroyed comprise three hotels, twelve shops (drapers, ironmongers, and general dealers), one bank (branch of the Union), sixteen cottages, two stables, and various outbuildings. The total loss is estimated by the *South Australian Register* at £166,000, and by the *Adelaide Times* at £250,000, the greater portion uninsured.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD has sent the following letter to all the Surrogates of his Consistory Court:—"Diocesan Registry, Dec. 30, 1857.—Reverend Sir:—The Act of Parliament of last session 'to amend the law relating to divorce and matrimonial causes in England,' will come into operation on the 11th proximo; and I am desired by the Chancellor of the Diocese to inform you that, after conference with the Lord Bishop on the subject, the Chancellor requests you will receive the following as an instruction from him in the exercise of your office of Surrogate:—That you do not grant a licence for marriage to any person who has obtained a decree for a dissolution of marriage under the provision of the act if the husband or wife (as the case may be) of such divorced person be still alive—I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your faithful servant, John M. Davenport."

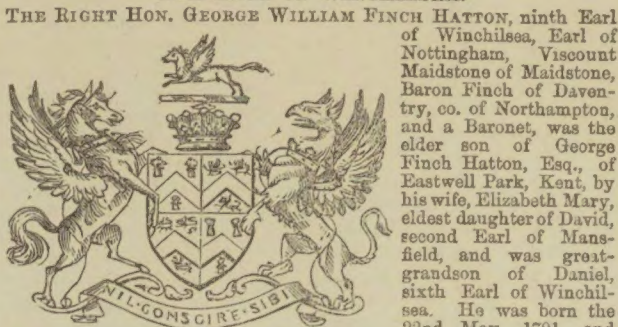
On Monday, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Kt., received his patent as the Judge of the New Court of Probate, and was sworn before the Lord Chancellor. The sittings of the court will be in Doctors' commons.

On Saturday last the doors of the Ecclesiastical Court throughout the kingdom closed to open no more, after having existed for nearly 300 years.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 749,563 lb., which is an increase of 258,637 lb., compared with the previous statement.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.



THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WILLIAM FINCH HATTON, ninth Earl of Winchilsea, Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Maidstone of Maidstone, Baron Finch of Davenry, co. of Northampton, and a Baronet, was the elder son of George Finch Hatton, Esq., of Eastwell Park, Kent, by his wife, Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and was great-grandson of Daniel, sixth Earl of Winchilsea. He was born the 22nd May, 1791, and inherited, as ninth Earl, at the decease of his cousin, George, the eighth Earl, on the 2nd of August, 1826. He was a high Tory in politics, and was formerly remarkable for his violent opposition to the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and for the famous duel which ensued in consequence, and was fought between him and the Duke of Wellington in Battersea-fields on the 21st of March, 1829. The Earl received without injury the Duke's fire, and then discharged his own pistol in the air, and gave the Duke a written apology. The Earl of Winchilsea married, first, the 26th July, 1814, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, by whom (who died the 13th Feb., 1835) he had a son, George James, and a daughter, now Lady Caroline Turner, of Stoke Rochford, and Panton House, Lincolnshire. The Earl married, secondly, the 15th February, 1837, Emily Georgiana, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., which lady died without issue; and thirdly, in 1849, Fanny Margaretta, eldest daughter of Edward Boyd Rice, Esq., of Dane Court, Kent, by whom he leaves three sons and a daughter. His Lordship died at his seat, Haverholm Priory, Lincolnshire, on the 8th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, George James, so well known as Viscount Maidstone, now tenth Earl of Winchilsea, who was born in 1815, and married, in 1849, Constance Henrietta, second daughter of Henry, present Marquis of Anglesey, and has a son and three daughters.

## THE EARL OF ILCHESTER.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY STEPHEN FOX STRANGWAYS, D.C.L.,



third Earl of Ilchester, Lord Ilchester, county Somerset, Baron Strangways of Woodford Strangways, county Dorset, Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, and Baron of Redlynch, county Somerset, was the eldest son of Henry Thomas, the second Earl, and the only son by that nobleman's first marriage with Maria Theresa, daughter of Standish Grady, Esq. He was born the 21st February, 1787, and succeeded to the family honours, on the demise of his father, the 5th Sept., 1802. He married, in February, 1812, Caroline Leonora, second daughter of Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, niece of the fourth Duke of Atholl, by which lady, who died the 8th Jan., 1819, he had two sons, who died unmarried before him, and two daughters, who are the present Lady Digby and Lady Kerrison. Lord Ilchester was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry in 1846, and was for some time Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire. As a politician Lord Ilchester was steadily attached to the old Whig party, and co-operated with his brother-in-law, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in all the leading measures of Whig policy. His Lordship seldom, if ever, spoke in the House of Lords, but was studiously watchful of the progress of public affairs, and was rarely absent from his place in Parliament. Lord Ilchester held a high, and a respected and popular position as a landlord; and his kind and charitable disposition caused him to be much and generally loved and esteemed. The Earl died on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Melbury House, Dorsetshire. He is succeeded by his half-brother, the Hon. William Thomas Horner Strangways, now fourth Earl of Ilchester, who was born the 7th May, 1795, and who, having held various distinguished appointments since 1820, filled the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Frankfurt from August, 1840, to January, 1849. He married, the 21st July, 1857, Sophia, second daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.

## SIR D. H. BLAIR, BART.

SIR DAVID HUNTER BLAIR, third Bart. of Blairquhan, county of



Ayr, who was the second son of Sir James Hunter Blair, the first Bart., died, at his seat, Blairquhan, on the 26th ult., in the eightieth year of his age. He occupied a leading position in that county for a very long period, having been appointed Vice-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant in 1820, the duties of which office he very ably discharged until 1855, when, owing to advancing years, he resigned. He was greatly loved and respected in public and in private life. Sir David, who succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his elder brother, Sir John, the second Baronet—married, first, the 2nd July, 1813, Dorothea, second daughter of Edward Hay Mackenzie, Esq., of Cromartie (brother of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale), which lady died the 22nd May, 1820, leaving two sons—James, M.P. for Ayrshire, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fusilier Guards, killed at Inkerman; and Edward; and one daughter (now Mrs. Elliot, of Wolflee). Sir David married, secondly, the 15th January, 1825, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, Bart., of Haystone, county of Peebles, by which lady, who survives him, he leaves four sons and two daughters; the elder of the latter is Mrs. Vans Agnew, of Barnbarroch. Sir David is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, by his first marriage, Edward Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, Wigtonshire, now the fourth Baronet, who was born the 24th March, 1818, and served in the 93rd Highlanders: he married in 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of George Wauchope, Esq., brother of Wauchope of Niddrie, by which lady he has three sons and two daughters.

## SIR JOHN KERLE HABERFIELD, KT.

THIS gentleman was born at Plymouth, in 1785, and was the son of Andrew Haberfield, Esq., a leading wine-merchant there. He was educated at the Plymouth Grammar-school, under Dr. Bidlake. He came to Bristol at the age of eighteen, and was articled to the elder Mr. Jarman, then a solicitor in very large practice, in that city, and he himself became an eminent solicitor there. He practised honourably and extensively for fifty years, and made much money. He also derived property from his father, and through his marriage, in 1828, with Sarah, only daughter of the late Major Dupont. He exercised a considerable influence in Bristol and the adjoining counties. He was knighted at St. James's, in 1850, the distinction being conferred during a Whig Administration, though he was himself ever a prominent member of the Conservative party at Bristol. Sir John Haberfield died at his residence, Clifton, on the 27th ult., without leaving issue. He had been elected by his fellow-citizens to the Mayoralty of Bristol on no less than six different occasions—in 1837, 1838, 1845, 1848, 1849, and 1850. The remains of the deceased Knight were interred on the 2nd inst. in the Arncliffe Cemetery, near Bristol, amid a great public demonstration of respect and regret.

## REDSCHID PACHA.

REDSCHID PACHA, Sadrazam or Grand Vizier of Turkey, and one of the most eminent statesmen of that country, was born in 1802. After serving in various subordinate capacities, he rose to the rank of

Pacha in 1834, and was made special envoy to Paris and London. He subsequently obtained high place under Sultan Mahmoud; but his great career as a minister of progress was in the reign of Abdul Medjid, who, on his accession, made Redschid his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, in fact, his Prime Minister. The great act of Redschid Pacha's life was the proclamation of the Tanzimat, otherwise known as the statute of Gulhané, which overthrew the old despotic government of the local Pachas, and gave protection to the life and property and to the varied creeds, of all the subjects of the Ottoman Empire. Since this important event, Redschid Pacha has, with brief intervals, occupied important posts in the service of his Imperial master. He has held several times the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he was again for a time the Sultan's representative in England. His administrations have been directed above all things to the maintenance of peace. During the late war, Redschid Pacha directed affairs until the spring of 1855, when he succeeded, though still exercising an influence with the Government. He returned to power last year, and has just died in office. Redschid Pacha was a consistent and honest Minister and a true patriot.

## RACHEL.

THE genius of Rachel Felix, like that of the Keans, father and son, was peculiarly national; and hence did she, as they have done, derive in some measure her immense and lasting popularity. The name of Kean ever recalls in England the favourite exposition of Shakespeare's true spirit and meaning; and just so does the name of Rachel appear in France to be allied with the actual comprehension and exposition Frenchmen would like to have given to Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire. Rachel Felix, the greatest French tragic actress of her time, was of very humble origin. She was the second daughter of a Jew hawker, named Felix, and was born on the 24th March, 1820, at the little Swiss village of Mumpf. The industry and exertions of her parents, after various wanderings, at length secured them a settled home at Lyons, where, for a time, M. Felix gave lessons in German; Sarah, the eldest child, sang at the various cafés to the accompaniment of an old guitar; and little Rachel went from table to table collecting donations. In 1830 the family removed to Paris, and there continued for a time the same course of life, Rachel, by virtue of her increasing age and stature, taking a more prominent part in the vocal entertainments, and singing with her sister at places of public resort on the Boulevards. Here they arrested the attention of M. Choron, the founder of the Royal Institution for the study of sacred music, and he made arrangements for including them among his pupils. After a short experiment, M. Choron discovered that the sonorous voice of Rachel was better suited for declamation than music, and he transferred her as a scholar to M. St. Aulaire, who enjoyed a high reputation as a dramatic instructor. She was admitted to the Conservatoire, and in October, 1836, joined the class conducted by Michelot. Her studies were interrupted by an engagement at the Théâtre du Gymnase; and on the 24th of April, 1837, she acted there in a drama written expressly for her, called "La Vendémiaire;" but she did not produce any great sensation, and the engagement was dissolved by mutual consent. She seems not to have again appeared prominently before the public until what may be called her grand debut, on the 12th of June, 1838, when she performed *Camille*, in "Les Horaces," at the chief dramatic temple of France, the Théâtre Français. Here her success was instantaneous and unbounded. The Parisians were startled into admiration by the brilliancy of her genius and the originality of her conception, and, above all, by a certain concentrated power of expression which thrilled to the very soul of the hearer. In the winter of 1838 she also performed before applauding crowds the parts of *Emilie* in "Cinna," *Amélie* in "Tancrède," *Eryphile* in "Iphigénie," and *Monime* in "Mithridate." It was afterwards that she added *Rosane* in "Bajazet," *Pauline* in "Polyeucte," and the chief part in "Phédre." Her popularity sprang to its highest point at once; her income soon became very great, and she eventually realised a princely fortune. Rachel also acted with equal success, in the modern melodramatic plays of "Mlle. de Belle-Isle," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and "Louise de Lignerolles," and the comedy of "Lady Tartuffe." She first performed in England, in 1840: her appearance was afterwards annual, and her popularity here was much the same as in France. She played with similar éclat in America. Rachel, after a long illness, died at her residence, near Cannes, in Provence, on the 3rd inst., and her loss to the stage has been felt and regretted throughout Europe.

THE HAVELOCK BARONETCY.—The patent creating the late lamented Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., a Baronet, has not had the Great Seal attached to it, and consequently his Baronetcy has really never existed. The date—the 26th November, 1857—given in the *Gazette* was the date of the Royal direction for the patent to be made, and not the date of the patent itself. After such Royal direction, the party honoured is usually regarded as a Baronet, but strictly he is not one until the letters patent be actually sealed. The Havelock patent lies unsealed, and, as it does so, it can, at any moment, be easily amended, not, of course, by antedating, but by the substitution of the eldest son's name for that of the father. It might be further suggested that the limitation of the dignity should be now altered and extended, so as to include in the chance of succession the four male relatives of the departed hero, who (according to "Burke's Peerage") are, Captain Henry Marshman Havelock, now at Lucknow; Joshua Havelock, Assistant Commissary in the Punjab; and George Broadfoot Havelock, a youth in his eleventh year (Sir Henry's three sons); and General Charles Frederick Havelock, the only survivor of Sir Henry's three gallant brothers. The martial spirit of the family and the hazards of war considered, one could not regard a limitation of this nature as too extensive, or as more than sufficient to keep extant among the records of our public honours the name and fame of Havelock.

WILL OFFICE.—NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. E. F. Jenner, son of the late Judge, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, is appointed a Registrar of the new Court of Probate, upon the resignation of C. Dyneley, Esq. The salary is £1500 a year. The three Registrars are now newly-elected officers, each having a secretary. Mr. Coleman, Mr. Justice Cresswell's clerk, is appointed one of the Record Keepers—salary, £600—in the room of Mr. Joseph Todd, resigned. Mr. Shaw, Keeper of the Strong-room, is appointed Examiner in the Reading-room—Mr. Light, resigned. The Principals of the Seats, where the wills are received and administrations issued, have resigned; and instead of the business being placed under counties, it is now alphabetically arranged. All fees are to be paid in stamps, no money being received at the office, not even the shilling for the search. This is a great inconvenience, and calls for the attention of the Inland Revenue to provide in the office a distributor of stamps. Executors themselves cannot prove the will: it must be done through a Proctor or Solicitor admitted to act in the new Court. We hear the practice in ordinary and preliminary proceedings is almost entirely new, and that the egregious mistakes made by new practitioners is truly lamentable, though somewhat excusable; this, however, we trust, will soon be obviated; but at present it is so opposite to the systematic manner in which the business has always been transacted that, unless practitioners duly acquaint themselves with the orders and rules published, it will lead to great confusion and perplexity. Whether the Correspondence Department will facilitate this object we cannot undertake to say; but we trust some expedient will be introduced to remove this difficulty.

A NEW PROPERTY OF CAMOMILE.—Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*) is described in all treatises of materia medica as emollient, digestive, fortifying, &c.; but none points out a most precious virtue, just announced as pertaining to it by M. Ozanam, whose paper on the subject was presented to the French Academy of Sciences at its last sitting, by M. Cloquet. This virtue consists in preventing suppuration when the local disease is not too far advanced, and gradually stopping it when it has existed for a long time. For this purpose it is administered in powerful doses of 5, 10, and even 30 grammes (about 15½ grains troy) of the flower in a litre (about 1½ pint) of water, the infusion to be drunk in the course of the day, and to be continued until the cure be effected. Compresses moistened with the infusion may be locally applied; they aid in the cure, but are not necessary—the infusion alone, taken internally, being quite sufficient. In support of his assertion M. Ozanam quotes several extraordinary cases in which cures have been effected. When the remedy produces an apparent aggravation it is a sign that the dose is too strong for the patient, and requires diminution.

PRESENTATION AT DUDLEY.—On the last day of the old year a handsome testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and a purse of seventy guineas, was presented by the magistrates and other gentlemen to Mr. Isaac Prince, Assistant Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates of the town of Dudley. The gift was presented by C. Cartwright, Esq., J.P., as Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, who spoke in the highest terms of the zeal, efficiency, and ability with which for many years Mr. Prince had discharged the duties of his laborious and important office; nor was Mr. Prince's influence confined to the Court over which he had the honour to preside, but was felt and acknowledged at the Quarter Sessions at Worcester. The present was acknowledged in appropriate terms by Mr. Prince.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The 25th Regiment, numbering 2 field officers, 8 captains, 15 subalterns, 5 staff, and 807 non-commissioned officers and men, embarked on Tuesday on board the *Urgent* and *Vulcan* at Portsmouth for the Mediterranean. Colonel Atherley, of the 92nd, also embarked to join his regiment at Gibraltar, now under orders for Bombay.

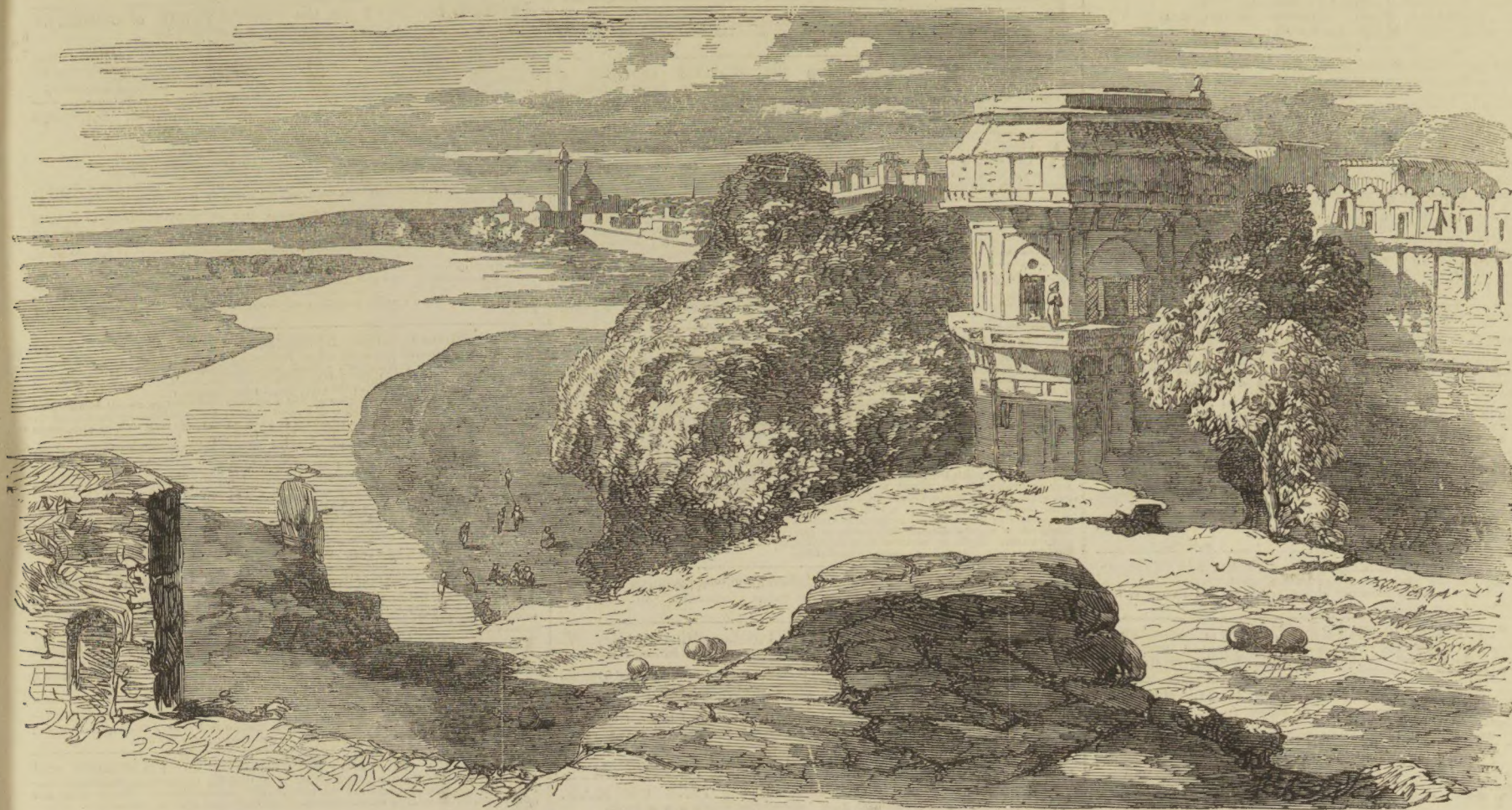




1. The Jumna. 2. Offshoot of the Jumna. 3. Pontoon Bridge. 4. Selimgur, an ancient fort. 5. Palace and Gardens. 6. The Marble Hall, or Throne-room. 7. Main street of Delhi, Chandni Chauk. 8. Canal-street. 9. The Banking-house. 10. The Jumma Musjid. 11. The Sadoola Khan. 12. The Musjid Feti-pore. 13. Nagumbod Gate. 14. Cashmere Gate. 15. Morce Gate. 16. Cabul Gate and Water Gate. 17. The Canal. 18. Lahore Gate. 19. Hindoo College. 20. Ajmere Gate. 21. Turkoman Gate. 22. Delhi Gate. 23. Gaol. 24. Lunatic Asylum. 25. English Church. 26. Magazine and Store Houses. 27. Skinner's House. 28. Custom House. 29. Martello Towers. 30. Kotub Minar. 31. Ruins of Ancient Delhi.

THE CITY OF DELHI BEFORE THE SIEGE.





DELHI AFTER THE SIEGE.—FROM THE SELIMGHUR, LOOKING DOWN THE JUMNA.

## DELHI AFTER THE SIEGE.

WE have to thank an officer of H.M.'s 9th Lancers for the sketches of the Views in the fallen city of Delhi, engraved upon the front page of the present Number, as well as the View engraved above. Our Correspondent was wounded by a round shot, and when our troops got into the city he was soon after removed to the Selimghur, where a general hospital was formed. Unable to hunt Pandies with the regiment, he employed himself with sketching.

The first view upon the front page shows a house looted within the walls of the palace, bearing evidence of the destructive effects of the siege. "This," says our obliging Correspondent, "is a type of the whole of the houses inside and outside of the Palace; the house 'turned out of window,' and the goods and chattels thrown in all directions."

Beneath the looted house is engraved the Delhi Gate of the Palace. The street leading to it is now the bazaar of her Majesty's 60th Rifles. At a short distance from the Gate, on the right, where the Goorkah walks into the street, dwells his Majesty of Delhi. He is a close prisoner, with a Rifle guard within, and a Goorkah guard without.

The View looking down the Jumna was sketched from the Selimghur. Many episodal pictures have reached us of the destructive effects of the siege in the city. One account states:—"The ruin and desolation apparent all over the city are indescribable. Valuable property of all kinds is lying about broken and uncared for. Our brave troops will not want for prize-money, even if they should not get a heap of it in the palace. The enemy's killed lie about in all directions; and those who oppose us are losing what little organisation and discipline they had left. Still their obstinate defence is wonderful, and can only be attributed to *bhang*."

"Women are flying frantically about in all directions—unmolested by our troops; property of great value lying about the streets everywhere, and the enemy in hundreds hurrying away from the doomed city—some say to Gwalior, via Muttra. The slaughter of the enemy has been very great; and in the smaller thoroughfares, where our troops had to fight from house to house, the sepoy fell where they were found, entreating the Sahib lok, as they called our Europeans, not to give them the cold steel, but to shoot them at once. A good deal of skirmishing is going on in the streets, but Pandies don't stand so firmly as people expected; and although the city, which many supposed was to fall at once into our possession, has taken so long to recover, I think the worst for us is over, and bad enough it is as far as loss of life is concerned.

"Many will be glad to learn that women and children are suffered to

go unmolested. This is stretch of mercy I should not have been prepared to make, had I a voice in the matter. It ought to be remembered that many of these very women (or fiends in female form) were foremost in inflicting cruelty upon our own women and children; and it must be fresh in your memory that when the mutineers came out of the city for a grand attack upon our camp, while Nicholson's force was at Nufjgurh, they were followed by crowds of these very women, whose sole object on venturing out was to loot our camp when the mutineers took possession of it, which they calculated would be an easy affair, as our troops were away. It must not be forgotten either that these coolie women were with the men who looted all the European houses in Delhi, and they are, therefore, to my thinking, equally deserving of punishment. However, it is the General's hoovum that they should be spared; and I hope he won't rue it. I wonder if one of these women would have spared one of our women if she had the chance of murdering her? Mercy to such wretches is a mistake; they are not human beings, or at best wild beasts deserving only the death of dogs.

"The city is completely deserted by all the mutineers, and, in fact, there are few natives of any sort to be found, excepting those of our army. All the city people found within the walls when our troops entered were bayoneted on the spot, and the number was considerable, as you may suppose when I tell you that in some houses forty and fifty persons were hiding. These were not mutineers, but residents of the city, who trusted to our well-known mild rule for pardon. I am glad to say they were disappointed."

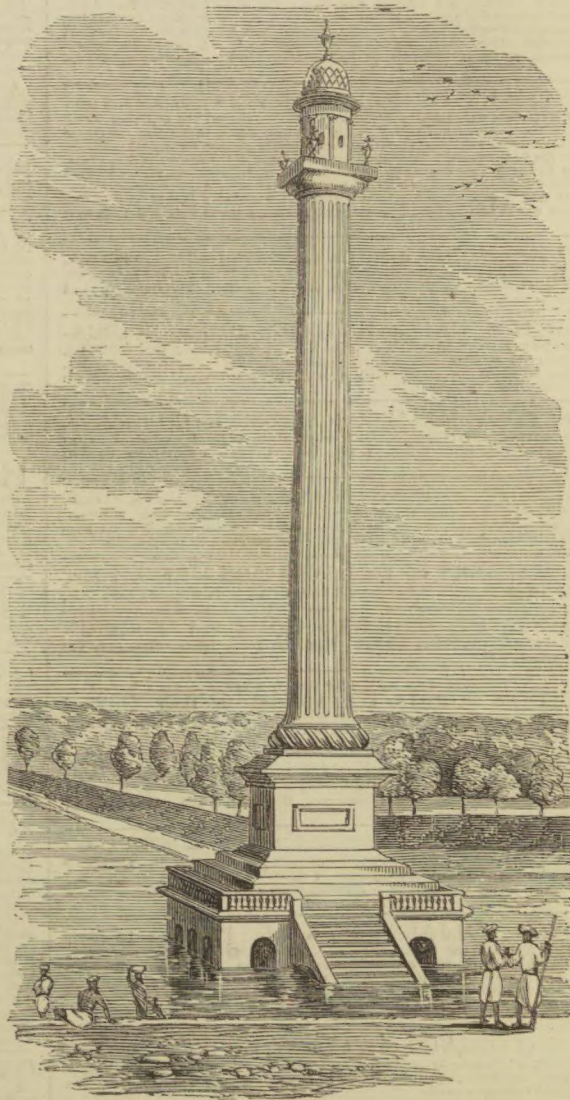
## LUCKNOW—THE MARTINERE COLLEGE.

IN the recent accounts of the relief of Lucknow, we read that the Martinere College, which the mutineers had fortified, was carried by Sir Colin Campbell, after a running fight of two hours.

The edifice which has thus unexpectedly been brought into the scene of warfare is one of the modern curiosities of the neighbourhood of Lucknow, and is thus described in the recent edition of Thornton's "Gazetteer":—

"Three or four miles south-east of the town, and near the right bank of the river, is Constantia, 'a strange, fantastical building, of every species of architecture, and adorned with minute stucco fretwork, enormous lions, with lamps instead of eyes, mandarins, and ladies with shaking heads, and all the gods and goddesses of the heathen mythology.' It was built at an enormous expense by an eccentric

French adventurer, named Claude Martin, who arrived in India a private soldier, and died a Major-General, in possession of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds. His body is deposited in a sarcophagus in one of the lower apartments. Martin had been bred a Romanist, but appears to have retained little of his early creed. A large share, however, of his vast wealth was devoted to charitable purposes, and a college, called after the founder 'La Martinere,' preserves his memory at the place where his fortune was accumulated and his eccentricities indulged."

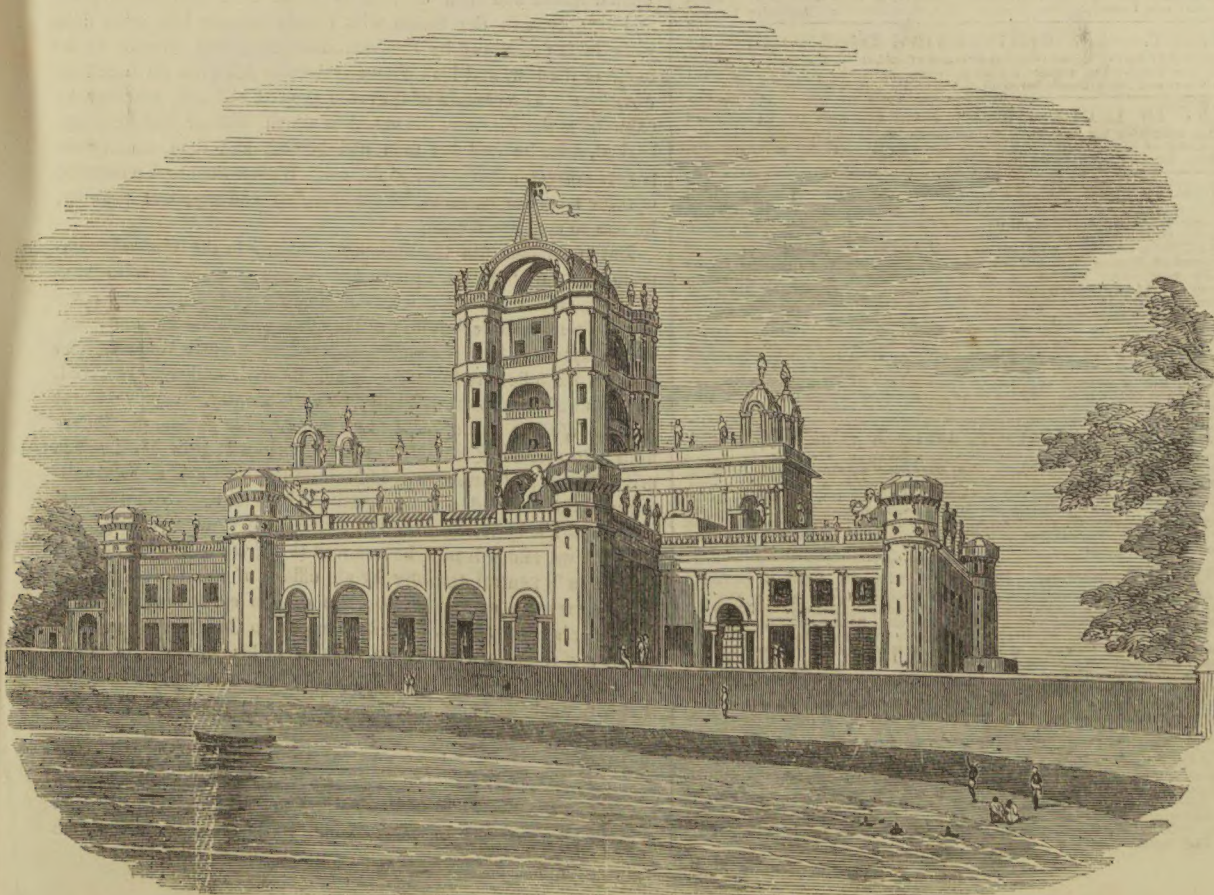


COLUMN AT THE MARTINERE, NEAR LUCKNOW.

We engrave two views of this interesting place—one showing the great fortified house, and the other the canal in front of the College. In the centre is a lofty monumental column, beneath which is buried the heart of Claude Martin, the eccentric benefactor to whom India owes this benevolent foundation.

THE PASSAGE OF ENGLISH TROOPS THOUGH EGYPT, as we learn by a letter of the 25th ult. from Alexandria, continues consecutively, with the assistance of the Egyptian Government. The company has taken the proper measures for ensuring the regularity of the service. The railway stops at twenty-five miles on this side of Suez, and to enable the troops to accomplish the remaining distance the company has hired 1100 asses from an Armenian. The Viceroy has just authorised the purchase of 1200 horses of the country for the cavalry in India.

A NEW RAILWAY IN INDIA.—A prospectus has been issued of a new line to be called the Great Southern of India Railway. It is proposed to run from the southern port of Tuticorin, in the Madras Presidency, via Madura and Trichinopoly, through Tanjore to the port of Nagore, with an ultimate extension from Trichinopoly to the Madras line at Salem. The total length is 300 miles, but the first section, for which a guarantee is asked on a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, is from Trichinopoly to Nagore, a distance of 70 miles.



CONSTANTIA, THE MARTINERE COLLEGE, NEAR LUCKNOW.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 17.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany.  
 MONDAY, 18.—Twilight ends at 6h. 24m.  
 TUESDAY, 19.—James Watt born, 1736.  
 WEDNESDAY, 20.—Fabian. John Howard died, 1799.  
 THURSDAY, 21.—Agnes. Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.  
 FRIDAY, 22.—Vincent. Moon's 1st quarter, 4h. 57m. p.m.  
 SATURDAY, 23.—Duke of Kent died, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 11 13	4 4 4 22	4 39 4 57	5 14 5 31	5 52 6 13	6 32 6 53	7 17 7 42

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—HER MAJESTY the  
QUEEN has graciously signified her intention of honouring with her presence a  
SERIES OF FOUR FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, to be presented at the Court of  
the approaching Nuptials of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL with his Royal  
Highness the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The Programme will comprise the following Entertainments:—  
 On Tuesday next, January 19, MACBETH, produced under the direction of Mr. Phineas  
 Macbeth, Mr. Phelps; Lady Macbeth, Miss Helen Faucit, with Locke's incidental music,  
 under the direction of Mr. Bennett. And Mr. Oxford's Farce of TWICE KILLED, in  
 which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will perform.  
 Thursday, January 21, Patsie's New Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE, by Miss Fyne,  
 Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, and the Operatic Company of the Lyceum Theatre. Co-ductor,  
 Mr. A. Mellon. With a COMIC AFTERPIECE, by Mr. Hobson and Members of the Olympic  
 Theatre.

Saturday, January 23, an ITALIAN OPERA, by Mdlle. Piccolomini and Signor Giuglini;  
 and a FESTIVAL CANTATA, composed by Mr. Howard Glover, the Words by T. Oxford,  
 Esq., conductor, Mr. Arlhi. With a HALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

Fourth Performance, an ENGLISH COMEDY, by Mr. Buckstone's Company of the Hay-  
 market Theatre. And an AFTERPIECE, in which Mr. Wright and members of the Adelphi  
 Company will perform.

The National Anthem will be sung on Tuesday, after "Macbeth"; and on Thursday and  
 Saturday, after the Opera. No person admitted to the Pit, except in Evening Dress.  
 Applications for Boxes, Orchestral Seats, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the  
 Theatre; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Mr. Buckstone will  
 appear all the Week—on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in his Comedy of  
 SINGLE LIFE; or, All Males and Bachsors; and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in  
 A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE; after which, the brilliant Fantomine of THE  
 SLEEPING BEAUTY; or, Her Queen and the Spiteful Fairy. The Fourth Morning  
 Performance of the Fantomine on Thursday next, Jan. 21, commences at Two and concludes  
 by a quarter past Four.

**ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager,  
 Mr. CHARLES DILLON.—Every Evening, LALLA ROOKEH.—Morning Performance  
 on Saturday Next, Jan. 23, to commence at Half-past Two. Box-office open from  
 eleven to five daily.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Under the management  
 of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, A MIDSUMMER  
 NIGHT'S DREAM. Tuesday and Thursday, HAMLET. Saturday, the CORSI-  
 CANS. The Fantomine every evening.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—FESTIVAL WEEK.**  
 Novelty and Attraction.—First week of a new original Drama, in which Mr. B.  
 WEBSTER will perform Monday and Tuesday, the new Drama, called the FOUR  
 STROLLERS. To conclude with the Grand Comic Fantomine.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—On MONDAY, and during the week,  
 PERILS BY LAND AND WAVE; Mr. Shepherd. Each evening, QUEEN MAB; or,  
 Harlequin Romeo and Juliet. Queen Mab. Miss E. Webster; Romeo, Mr. Belmonte; Har-  
 lequin, Mr. Glover; Columbine, Miss Willmott; Clown, by the Surrey favourite Buck; Pan-  
 taloon, Mr. Bradbury; Sprite, Bond.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Lessee and  
 Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening the Military Spectacle, of THE  
 STORMING AND CAPTURE OF DELHI; succeeded by the most approved SCENES in the  
 ADELA; concluding with Mr. William Cooke's Grand Equestrian Comic Fantomine, entitled  
 DON QUIXOTE and his STEED BOSKANTIE. The Monster Car drawn by Twelve milk-  
 white Steeds abreast, and other splendid effects.

**STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.**—Every Evening, to  
 commence with the Fantomine of GEORGY FORGEY; or, Harlequin Daddy Long  
 Legs, with all its splendid Effects, Magnificent Scenery, Costly Dresses, and Gorgeous  
 Transformation Scene. Pronounced unequalled. To conclude with THE WAITS. Day  
 Performance every Monday at half-past Twelve.

**THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS**  
 HOLIDAYS are maintained here with an extraordinary number of ENTERTAIN-  
 MENTS, of a novel, scientific, and amusing character. THE GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE  
 will yield unusual quantities of knives and toys for the boys, and pretty things for the girls,  
 at the fourth gratuitous distribution next Thursday Morning and Evening, the 21st January.  
 The Forty Dissolving Views, illustrating the REBELLION IN INDIA, and all the Lectures  
 and Entertainments, as usual. Admission to the whole, 1s. Children under ten and schools  
 half-price.

**THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—HOWES and**  
 CUSHING'S.—This unequalled establishment—the largest in the world—is NOW  
 OPEN for a short Winter Season in BIRMINGHAM in a splendid brick building erected for  
 the purpose. The Company, entirely American, comprises the greatest amount of talent in  
 every branch of the Equestrian and Gymnastic profession ever concentrated in one arena.  
 The feats of the Native Bedouin Arabs also stand alone and unrivalled. The Stud of Trained  
 Horses and Mules will be brought forward from time to time in all the feats peculiar to  
 the equine race; and novelty will succeed novelty during the necessarily limited stay of the  
 Company. There will be two performances every day, commencing at Two, and a Quarter  
 past Seven.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.**—Conductor,  
 Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY next, January 22, HAYDN'S CREATION will be REPEATED.  
 Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and  
 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCA-**  
 BEUS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26th, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.  
 Principal Vocalists: Miss Kemble, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr.  
 Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at Half-past Seven. Season Tickets:  
 Stalls, 30s.; Galleries, 15s.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS,**  
 under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, on six alternate Tuesday evenings, begin-  
 ning JANUARY 19. Stalls, 2s.; Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s. Season tickets: Stalls, 2s.;  
 Galleries, 10s. 6d.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES,**  
 POMPEII, and VESUVIUS Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tues-  
 day, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-  
 office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

**ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION.**—Mr. and Mrs.  
 GERMAN REED (late Miss P. Horton) will REAPPEAR in TOWN, 25th JAN., 1858.

**MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and FOREIGN**  
 LYRICS.—GLASGOW, 18th to the 23rd.—Planis, F. Emilie Berger.—Hartmann and  
 Co., 88, Albany-street, N.W.

**"SOPHIA AND ANNIE'S" FIFTH YEAR.**  
**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original**  
 Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at St. Andrew's,  
 Jan. 18; Brechin, 19; Cupar Angus, 20; Blairgowrie, 21; Montrose, 22.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-**  
 street, Strand.—16th CONCERT. Commencing at 8. JULLIEN'S BURLESQUE  
 Every Evening. On Saturday a Morning Performance. Commencing at 3. Prices, 3s., 2s.,  
 and 1s.

**VENTRILOQUISM.—EXETER HALL.—NEWMAN**  
 and SON. UNRIVALLED VENTRILOQUISTS, will give their ENTERTAINMENT  
 ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19th; commence at eight. Mrs. and Miss Newman will  
 sing Duets and Songs during the Evening. Private parties attended.—22, Oxford-terrace,  
 Camden-town.

**PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL, Physician to their**  
 Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—PHYS-  
 ICAL and NATURAL MAGIC, without the aid of any apparatus, Two Hours of Illusions.  
 WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, and every Evening at 8. Stalls,  
 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 1s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes Two Guineas, One  
 Guinea, and a Half, and one Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library,  
 33, Old Bond-street.

**MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS**  
 of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only,  
 from Ten till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr.  
 Marston. Book and Catalogue gratis.

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 Herald's Visitations, Open Daily. THE LINCOLN'S-INN MANUAL of HERALDRY;  
 a Description of the Science, 400 Engravings, 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile,  
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 the protection of the Public the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving, &c. Book-plate Arms,  
 21s. Crest on Seal or Ring, 3s. 6d.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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 Silver, Dresden, and other China Plate, Diamonds, Jewels, Furniture, Bronzes, Marbles,  
 Armour, Arms, old Lace, and antique property of every kind, full value given in cash by ap-  
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 USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,  
 and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used.  
 Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

**HASTINGS.—SEASIDE EDUCATION.**—Mrs. W.  
 POPPLEWELL'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES will OPEN for the  
 reception of Pupils on the 2nd day of FEBRUARY, 1858. Terms inclusive (no extras). For  
 prospectuses apply to Messrs. Helme and Co., Educational Office, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi; or  
 to the Principal, at Hastings.

**EDUCATION.—11, BRUNSWICK-TERRACE, WINDSOR.**  
 Miss DANGERFIELD'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES will be  
 REOPENED on the 20th instant. Terms moderate. References, Mr. C. K. Madie, Select  
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 Surveyor, Cheltenham.

**EDUCATIONAL HOME on the SOUTH COAST of**  
 DEVON.—A YOUNG LADY is required as ARTICLED PUPIL, for Three Years, in a  
 highly-respectable school, in which the world of the comforts of a home and superior  
 educational advantages. The establishment is attended by masters of talent, and pupils may  
 remain one vacation yearly without extra charge.—Address F. S., Post-office, Lymington Spa.

**A GENTLEMAN, Graduate in Honours of Worcester Col-**  
 lege, Oxford, would be glad to receive DAY PUPILS, requiring careful preparation  
 for the Public Schools, the University, or the Naval and Military Examinations. Refa-  
 rences to high University authorities. Address A. W. J., 78, Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

**A LADY and GENTLEMAN, with a small Family, residing**  
 near London, are desirous of TAKING CHARGE of TWO or THREE CHILDREN  
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 Apply, in the first instance, to Mr. J. J. Nickoll, Solicitor, 16, Bucklersbury, London. S.C.

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 occur in an Establishment of long standing, conducted by a Lady of talent, assisted  
 by able Governesses and eminent Professors. A Parisienne is resident. X. Y. Z., Post-  
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**A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, inhabiting a roomy and airy**  
 house (with ample grounds around it) in a most healthy part of North Devon, is  
 willing to undertake the entire charge and education of a few little boys, for whom a com-  
 fortable home, with careful supervision, may be desired by their friends. The situation  
 is high, and the climate bracing, while the place, at the same time being well sheltered from  
 east winds, is thus rendered a very desirable residence for delicate children, or for children  
 lately come from India. The highest and most satisfactory references can be given, for  
 which, and for terms, apply to G., care of Messrs. Riccard and Son, Solicitors, Southmolton,  
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**CRAUFURD COLLEGE, Maidenhead, Berks.—The New**  
 Oxford Examination Regulations will in future direct the course of study which will  
 prepare Students under fifteen to take the certificate, and under eighteen the title, of  
 Associate of Arts of the University. The College has a Principal of energy, experience,  
 skill, and extensive learning; a complete staff of Professors, and a renowned establishment by  
 the success of its scholars at competitive examinations, with every arrangement for the  
 formation of moral character, the exercise of the physical powers, and the development of  
 robust health. Pupils are admitted from the age of seven years. The terms from £30 to £50.  
 Detailed prospectuses and references on application.

**CRAUFURD COLLEGE, Maidenhead.—Students will be**  
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 with references, may be had from the Principal.

**SYDENHAM COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Principal, Rev. W.**  
 TAYLOR JONES, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; Fellow, Examiner, and Vice-  
 President of the College of Preceptors.

The Pupils receive a sound education, adapted to the requirements of the age, and have free  
 admission to the magnificent Museum of Art, Science, and History collected in the Crystal  
 Palace and Grounds; and classes are formed, whereby the full educational advantages of  
 this unrivalled collection are made available.

Sydenham Hall is delightfully situated, midway between the Forest Hill and Sydenham  
 Stations, and is replete with every arrangement for promoting the moral, physical, and intel-  
 lectual education of the Pupils.

The Spring Term will commence Monday, Feb. 1.  
 For prospectuses apply to Rev. W. Taylor Jones, M.A., Collegiate School, Sydenham, S.E.

**COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.**  
 PRINCIPAL.—J. A. M'Callen, A.B., of London, First Honour Man of Dublin  
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ASSISTANT MASTERS.  
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Twenty-five University Honours, among them a first open Scholarship, and several Com-  
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 past four years. Terms, £40, £45, and £50 per annum.

**PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT for the BLIND, Turnham-**  
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 APPRENTICES, for Ships sailing fortnightly. Premium from £10. Apply to J.  
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**LAW.—There is a VACANCY for the Son of a Clergyman**  
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 SOLICITORS, in extensive Parliamentary and General Business. An arrangement, if  
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 Thousands upon thousands of sufferers who have lost all hope of benefit from medical  
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**BLEACHING, DYEING, and SCOURING for London.**  
 Dirty Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Muslin and Lace Curtains, and all  
 large articles, scoured and finished in the best style. Moreen and Damask Curtains, Dresses,  
 Shawls, &c., dyed and finished extra well at moderate charges. The Company's vans  
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 METROPOLITAN, STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road,  
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**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—State Visit OPERA-**  
 GLASSES, in every variety of size and price. Some superb specimens of Viennese  
 manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician,  
 23A, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

**THE FROST.—SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS**  
 on an improved construction, showing the extremes of Cold or Heat, at CALLAGHAN'S,  
 Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and  
 powerful Opera and Field Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

**MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses of matchless**  
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**SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and**  
 NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.  
 Observe, opposite the York Hotel.—Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD,  
 RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-  
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 miles. They are every where on the Race-course, and at the Opera-house.  
 Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for  
 Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making  
 use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become  
 in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen,  
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 great extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece,  
 receive rays of light by a single, no matter how small the quantity. They are also invaluable for  
 will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same  
 Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an  
 object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with  
 increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

**THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful,**  
 newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a  
 person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course,  
 and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at four to six miles.  
 They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, and yachting, to sportsmen, gamekeepers,  
 and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every de-  
 scription of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of  
 repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Pic-  
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**EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons**  
 at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect dis-  
 tinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE  
 LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this  
 invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged  
 persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these  
 lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes  
 to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most  
 remote parts of the world by sending a pair of glasses to one of our Agents, and one of  
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**DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme**  
 cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible  
 Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant  
 sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to  
 the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assem-  
 blies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.  
 (opposite the York Hotel).

**FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED for the MAINTENANCE**  
 of the CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.  
 TREASURER—William Loxham Farrer, Esq., 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 BANKERS—Messrs. Coutts and Co.  
 Secretary's Office, 167, Piccadilly, opposite Bond-street.  
 By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Sec.

**ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY**  
 to ANIMALS.—Patron—Her Majesty the Queen.  
 President—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Westminster.  
 The Committee beg to urge upon the attention of the public the claims of this important  
 and self-recommending Society. Annual subscriptions, donations, and legacies by will, will  
 be most thankfully received.  
 By order of the Committee,  
 Offices, 12, Pall-mall, January, 1858. GEORGE MIDDLETON, Secretary.

**SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF of PERSONS**  
 IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS throughout ENGLAND and WALES.  
 Established 1772.  
 PRESIDENT—The Earl of Romney.  
 TREASURER—Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.  
 AUDITOR—Cape Cure, Esq., and H. Harwood Harwood, Esq.

At a Meeting of Governors, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 6th day of January,  
 1858, the cases of 23 petitioners were considered, of which 17 were approved, 3 rejected, and  
 3 inadmissible.

Since the Meeting held on the 2nd of December, 1857, FIFTEEN DESTORS, of whom 13  
 had wives and 23 children, have been discharged from the Prisons of England and Wales;  
 the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was  
 £127 5s. 5d.; and the following benefactions received since the last report, to 31st December,  
 1857:—  
 Messrs. Herries Farquhar and Co. (a) £5 5 0

Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-  
 cock Temple; also by the following Bankers—Messrs. Cocks, Drummonds, Hoares, and  
 the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the Books may be seen by those who are  
 inclined to support the charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every  
 month. WILLIAM A. B. LUXN, Secretary.

**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established**  
 1834; empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1, King William-street, London, for  
 the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including gentlemen engaged in Military and  
 Naval Services.  
 Sir HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.  
 JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of  
 assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is  
 admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate  
 their portion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

This office does not charge any addition to the ordinary Indian rates in consequence of the  
 disturbed state of India.  
 Active Country Agents wanted. A liberal Commission allowed.  
 MICHAEL ELLIOTT IMPEY, Secretary.

**NOTICE of DIVIDEND.—BANK of DEPOSIT, 3, Pall-**  
 Mall East, London. Established A.D. 1844.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-  
 YEARLY INTEREST on Deposits Accounts to 31st December are READY for Delivery and  
 Payable Daily.  
 J. W. JELF, DD., Principal.  
 The rate of interest is 6 per cent. Prospectuses and forms free on application.

**GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor**  
 TENNANT F.G.S., will give a course of LECTURES on Geology. To commence on  
 WEDNESDAY Morning, January 27, at Nine o'clock, and will be continued on each suc-  
 ceeding Friday and Wednesday, at the same hour.  
 R. W. JELF, DD., Principal.

**WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, BALL SUPPERS.**  
 Really or elegantly supplied by Contract, on moderate terms, to any part of Town or  
 Country, including use of Plate, China, Glass, and everything required.—G. WITHERS,  
 Confectioner, Baker-street, Portman-square.

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 23, Bedford-street, Covent-**  
 garden.—Gentlemen and Families visiting London will meet with every comfort and  
 attention at the above Address, on moderate terms. Rooms large and airy.

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 GENTLEMEN.—The QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near  
 Kensington-gardens, distinguished for comfort and bed-room purity. Choice wines and  
 spirits. Parties boarded by the day or week, in private rooms or at the table d'hôte.

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 224 and 226, Regent-street.—Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Stereoscopes, in the  
 highest style of art, taken daily. Specimens on view.

**MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL**  
 OF ENGLAND WITH  
**PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.**

On Saturday, January 30, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will  
 contain a series of Fine Engravings of the Ceremony of the MARRIAGE  
 of the PRINCESS ROYAL of ENGLAND and PRINCE FREDERICK  
 WILLIAM of PRUSSIA; the Processions, Festivities, and Demonstra-  
 tions, &c.

With this Number will be given a SPLENDID PORTRAIT of the  
 PRINCESS ROYAL, PRINTED IN COLOURS.  
 Those who are desirous of possessing these Beautiful Pictures are  
 recommended to subscribe regularly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON  
 NEWS, which is supplied by all respectable Booksellers and Newsagents.  
 198, Strand, London.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**  
 LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

For the present—and we hope for ever—the career of the famous  
 Filibustering General, William Walker, is at an end. In Sep-  
 tember he succeeded in getting away from the United States, the  
 laws of which he had violated, and he landed, with a body of some  
 200 men, and several adventurers as officers, on the 26th of that  
 month, at Puenta Arenas, in Nicaragua. He invaded a friendly  
 State in defiance of the laws of nations. To reach his destination  
 he passed under the guns of the United States' ship *Saratoga*,  
 lying at anchor off Puenta Arenas, though all the vessels of the  
 United States had been ordered to arrest him. He has a party  
 and supporters in the States who openly honour him even now,  
 when he is denounced by President Buchanan, and arrested in the  
 name of the law, and his influence might be felt even on board the  
*Saratoga*. The captain of that ship showed his zeal, however, by  
 examining the *Fashion*, the vessel in which Walker had been em-  
 barked, after he and his men had landed, and then, finding



consideration. The Administration seems not to adopt his view, and he is ordered home to be tried by a Court-martial for putting an end to an expedition which the President characterised as "robbery and murder."

That Commodore Paulding was authorised to arrest Walker had he met with him on the high seas there is no doubt; but Walker had landed in a country beyond the jurisdiction of the States, and then comes the knotty point whether he were illegally arrested. If illegally arrested, must not the United States' courts set him at liberty, and refuse, though they have him in their power, to try him for violating the laws? Must not the Government of the United States, too, hasten to atone to the Nicaraguans for violating their territory, and restore Walker and his companions-in-arms to the spot whence Commodore Paulding took them? Such questions—proper, perhaps, to the firm of Gammon, Snapp, and Co.—when seriously debated in courts and Senates, will be likely to bring discredit on both. The very circumstance that made Walker's project heinous—that he had actually begun the work of "robbery and murder"—that he had invaded a neutral territory to effect this work—is supposed to vitiate Commodore Paulding's proceedings. Common sense revolts at the refinements of principle and reasoning which leads to such a conclusion; and, should it be confirmed by a Court-martial, the President's Message, which denounced Walker's enterprise "to be lawless," will be treated as a mockery, intended only to sound well and delude the honest and believing multitude.

Commodore Paulding acted patriotically and honourably. He was offered the co-operation of her Majesty's ships in those waters, but he declined it as he was dealing with his own countrymen and carrying into effect a municipal rather than an international law. In fact, he is blamed for violating an international law; and, if he deserve blame, her Majesty's commanders are to blame for offering their co-operation, and for not opposing him, and protecting the territory of Nicaragua from his outrage. As the holiest institution may be perverted to the basest ends, Walker may find in the Habeas Corpus Act—which is adopted in the States, as here, for the protection of individual liberty against arbitrary power, and to which he is said to have appealed—protection for his person, and a means of again prosecuting his nefarious schemes; but the whole civilised world will support Commodore Paulding for arresting the robber and the murderer, and condemn the Government and the laws which shall again, from driving a principle too far, set him free. It will be time enough for the Courts to inquire into the legality of the arrest in Nicaragua after Walker shall have been condemned to expiate in Sing-Sing his acknowledged violation of the law, and his fleeing from his bail; and time enough for the President and his Ministers to censure the Commodore when the State of Nicaragua shall reclaim at their hands the liberation of Walker, and his return with his band of marauders to its neutral soil. Commodore Paulding's conduct seems to us eminently praiseworthy; and his despatch, modest and sensible—very unlike the general run of the despatches of American naval commanders—shows him to be deserving of the confidence of his countrymen. By his spirited conduct he has extinguished, we hope for ever, that spirit of Filibustering which the President has designated as prompting to "robbery and murder."

### THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday), from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and the Court will now remain in London until after the marriage of the Princess Royal. The illustrious visitors invited to be present at that ceremonial are expected to arrive in town early in the ensuing week.

The Premier and Lady Palmerston have been staying on a visit with her Majesty at Windsor Castle. On Tuesday Lord Palmerston went out shooting with the Prince Consort. The Rev. Dr. Philpott (of Catherine Hall) has also been a guest of her Majesty, and preached before the Court on Sunday.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting, and Lord Camoys has succeeded Lord Dufferin as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

A formal notification has appeared in the *Gazettes* of late—that the solemnisation of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Nicolas Charles of Prussia will take place on Monday, the 25th inst.

#### ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND CHAPEL.

The preparations for the Royal marriage are being pushed on rapidly. Down the centre of the Council Chamber, Throne-room, Presence Chamber, and Queen Anne's Drawing-room, a broad strip of crimson carpet has been laid, along which the procession will pass; but beyond this slight change nothing has been done. The principal staircase leading direct from the Palace to the Colour Court has been quite redecorated. The railings and balustrade are richly gilded, and on all the landings of the stairs immense draped mirrors have been fixed, so as to give a most brilliant aspect to the whole place, especially during the passage of the various processions, which will be multiplied by the mirrors to an apparently indefinite extent. The seats, which have been erected so as to enclose the side of the corridor formerly open towards the Colour Court, are quite finished. These seats, with the columns of the corridor, have all been draped and finished so as to resemble in all respects the interior of the Palace, and already their effect is rich and striking.

In the Chapel Royal itself all the preparations are approaching their completion. The carved oak galleries on either side are quite finished, and their effect is such a decided improvement on the old high sleeping pews which formerly disfigured the Chapel Royal, that it is a matter of regret with all they are not to remain there permanently. There is one change, however, which is to be permanent, and which is perhaps the greatest improvement of all; viz., the additional window. This is now finished, and all the windows have been fitted with stained glass, so as to moderate the light which might otherwise have proved too strong. It is intended to relieve the carved oak work of the galleries with gilding, which will certainly be a great improvement, as the crown and shield, bearing the Royal cipher, which have been fixed to the spandrels of the arches supporting the galleries sufficiently demonstrate. A very rich communion table and rails are to be erected. The latter are already fixed, and are sufficiently beautiful and in keeping with the rest of the decorations. The communion table will be richly draped with crimson velvet and gold, and adorned with the plate of the Chapel Royal. Most of the pieces of this are of pure gold and of Queen Anne's time, but there are some noble salvers and flagons with the crest and cipher of Charles I. The Royal pew, over the entrance porch, has been draped with curtains and fittings of crimson velvet and gold, and this is designed to accommodate the corps diplomatique, more than thirty of whom will be present on this occasion.

#### THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S BRIDESMAIDS.

The fair young ladies who have been selected to attend upon the Princess Royal as bridesmaids not having been correctly enumerated by any of the newspapers, our readers will no doubt feel an interest in the announcement which we are privileged to make. The list is as follows:—

Lady Susan Pelham Clinton.	Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox.
Lady Emma Stanley.	Lady Catherine Hamilton.
Lady Susan Murray.	Lady Constance Villiers.
Lady Victoria Noel.	Lady Cecilia Molyneux.

#### THE BRIDAL COSTUMES.

The *Court Journal* thus describes the wedding dresses:—"The costume which her Majesty will wear will be of peach-colour moiré antique, with Honiton lace flounces and peach velvet train; the lace flounces being the same which the Queen wore at her own wedding. The bridal costume of the Princess Royal will, we understand, be of rich white moiré antique; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces;

the body being trimmed to match. The veil will be of Honiton guipure lace, which will be worn in a style completely novel in this country for bridal costume, and will be attached to the head with magnificent Moorish or Spanish pins. The dress and veil are splendidly worked—the emblem being the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The latter has employed fifty girls for the last twelve months. This new style of veil was entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea has met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production will be about £800.

#### THE WEDDING CAKE.

The bride-cake is to be of colossal proportions—five feet in height. It is made in three tiers, and in compartments, each one being surmounted with a figure of a classical character, more resembling a work of art than a production of the confectionary department. It will be taken to Buckingham Palace in pieces, and finally put together there.

#### COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

The medal which is to be struck to commemorate the Royal nuptials has been intrusted to Mr. Leonard C. Wyon. It will be struck in gold, silver, and bronze, and one will most likely be sent, after the marriage ceremony, to each of the distinguished visitors. The medal is two and a half inches in diameter, and of considerable thickness. The obverse represents the portraits of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William, both remarkable likenesses—the former wearing a wreath of orange blossoms, roses, &c., with the inscription, "Victoria, Princess Royal of England; Frederick William, Prince of Prussia." The reverse contains a wreath of lilies, roses, myrtle, and jasmine, with the inscription, "January 25, 1858." The most prominent flower is the rose; the jasmine and myrtle taper off at the ends with lightness and elegance. The wreath is bound together with ribbon. The value of the medal in gold will be more than £40.

#### THE ENTRY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS COUPLE INTO BERLIN.

The *Times*' Berlin correspondent gives particulars of the entry into Berlin, on the 8th of February. The Royal cavalcade will be met outside the town by a mounted assemblage composed of a certain class of tradespeople, who, as well as the butchers, are privileged to figure on these occasions on horseback. The commercial cavaliers, whose proud privilege it will be to be the first to receive the bridal couple, will present an address, which will be read by a municipal officer—a sort of common-councilman; at the end of which the cavalcade will move forward, and the mounted purveyors of food and various other necessities of life will fall into the procession behind. Outside the Brandenburg Gate, on the open ground, will be stationed the Governor of Berlin, General Field-Marshal von Wrangel; the Commandant of Berlin, General von Alvensleben; and the President of Police, Baron von Zedlitz. The Governor will offer a few words of welcome, &c. Immediately inside the gate the Ober-burgmeister of the city will deliver an address of welcome. The procession will then pass along the centre of the well-known street Unter den Linden; the Trades Companies and everything and person that represent and characterise the city of Berlin in its commercial and manufacturing capacity will be drawn up in lines along the path. On arriving at the monument of Frederic the Great, which stands at the end of the promenades, and in front of the Prince of Prussia's palace, the procession will bend to the right, pass close before the Palace of the bridegroom's parents, past the opera-house, the statues of Blücher, Gneisenau, and York, the Palace of the Princess Liegnitz, the Palace which is being converted to the use of the young couple, the residence of the Commandant of Berlin, across the Schloss-brücke with its eight groups of white marble, to the Schloss where the provisional and temporary residence of the young couple is to be. After the newly-married couple have arrived at the Schloss, the procession of the different *Geuerke*, or Trades Companies, will pass. The exact order of precedence among the trades appears to have been too knotty and important a point to be settled off-hand, but, as far as is already known, the bricklayers and carpenters are to open it, and the machinists (builders of machinery and engineers) are to close it. This "operative" procession will number between 20,000 and 30,000 so-called "hands."

On the day after the public entry into the city, the "youth and beauty" of Berlin, without respect to "rank, talent, and fashion," is to be admitted in the persons of thirty white-clad virgins, to present an address to the Princess, accompanied on the occasion by three ladies, who will, for the nonce, undertake the arduous duties of honorary maternity to the aforesaid damsels. The honour of forming part of this youthful band is reserved for the favoured offspring of the various municipal officers, and it will, doubtless, be difficult enough to restrict the number to thirty.

Prince Frederick William's Christmas gift to the Princess Royal of England was a pearl necklace, reported to be of the value of £4000.

We have authority to state it is expected that mourning will not be worn by persons attending in the Chapel Royal and State apartments at St. James's on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, or at the concert to be given on the same evening at Buckingham Palace.

An ode has been composed by Signor Costa, and, it is said, will be performed at Buckingham Palace on the eve of the Royal marriage, under the direction of its author, by the private band of her Majesty. The vocal solos will be intrusted to Mme. Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves, as first-class specimens of English native vocal talent.

On Monday, the 25th inst., the day appointed for the Royal marriage, the annuity of £8000 granted by Act of Parliament to the Princess Royal will commence.

The Corporation of the City of London have decided not to invite the Royal couple to a banquet, but will present an address on the occasion; and it is expected that the Lord Mayor will call upon his fellow-citizens to express their feelings in the form of a general illumination. The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company have issued an invitation to the livery of their fraternity to dine together at their hall, in Threadneedle-street, on Monday, the 25th inst., in celebration of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The Princess Royal's marriage will be celebrated at Balmoral with great festivities. Her Majesty has issued instructions that the whole of the tenants on her estate, as well as those on the Prince Consort's property at Aberfeldie, shall dine at the Castle on the 25th inst., and a ball for their wives and daughters will take place in the evening.

Preparations are going forward at Windsor Castle for the reception of the Royal bride and bridegroom, and the inhabitants of Windsor have determined on giving the happy pair a joyous welcome on their arrival. The worthy Mayor, Mr. Cantrill, has already brought the subject before a meeting of the corporation, and a public ball has been announced to take place at the Town-hall on the 25th. In the course of the week a general meeting of the inhabitants will be held at the hall to determine upon further proceedings.

In nearly all the large towns in the kingdom the most extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the happy event with becoming splendour.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the season.

His Excellency the Russian Minister and the Countess Chrepowitch have returned to Chesham House, from Paris. His Excellency, it is understood, will remain in London until after the marriage of the Princess Royal, when he will be succeeded by Baron Brunnow.

The Duke of Portland is, we regret to say, confined to his bed by severe sciatica.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—Rev. J. Hensman, of Clifton, to be Honorary Canon in Bristol Cathedral; Rev. J. H. Iles to be Senior in charge of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, and Surrogate in the diocese of Lichfield; Rev. S. Lee to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. B. Compton to Barford, Warwick; Rev. A. Dene to Horwood; Rev. O. Dene to Newton Tracey, Devon; Rev. W. B. Heathcote to St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough; Rev. W. A. O'Connor to St. Simon and St. Jude, Manchester; Rev. D. Roberts to Llanellidan; Rev. W. M. Wilkins to Killinagh, Kilmore. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. C. Battersby to Tollesbury, Essex; Rev. C. H. Ford to Bishopston, Durham; Rev. W. H. Fremantle to Lewknor, Oxfordshire; Rev. F. A. Iremonger to Wetherwell, Hants; Rev. J. J. Manley to Buckfastleigh, Devon; Rev. E. B. Moran to Taney, Dublin; Rev. R. H. Neate to Walden St. Paul, Herts; Rev. W. Price to Llangwm, near Usk. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. R. C. Gibson to Weston Lullingfield, Salop; Rev. T. Howlett to St. Paul's, Westminster-road, Southwark; Rev. C. D. Keibel to Christ Church, Smannell, with Hatherden Chapel, Andover, Hants. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. M. Hathaway to Rough-Hay Works, Darlaston, Staffordshire; Rev. E. Mant to County Gaol, Reading. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. J. Bannister to St. Day, Gwent, Pembro. Cornwall; Rev. J. F. Bickerdike to Girty, diocese of Meath; Rev. E. P. Blunt to Lytchett Minster, Dorset; Rev. F. J. Bryant to Brent Torr, Devon; Rev. H. C. Huxtable to Hendford, Yeovil; Rev. E. S. Law to Coalisland; Rev. J. Frichard to Capel Garmon, Denbighshire; Rev. W. Wood to St. Paul's, Warrington. *Curacies*: Rev. W. M. Beresford to the Cathedral, Derry; Rev. R. T. Branson, Rector of Testerton, Norfolk, to St. Peter's, Bushey, Herts; Rev. G. B. Butterfield to St. Matthew's, Great Peter-street, Westminster; Rev. H. H. Cole to St. Jude's, Poynton, Bristol; Rev. J. C. Gilling to Northfleet, Kent; Rev. T. Greatorex to Kircodiola; Rev. H. M. Johnson to Llangwen, Merionethshire; Rev. T. Morgan to Hampton, near Evesham; Rev. J. A. Parke to Clonduff, diocese of Dromore; Rev. J. J. Sargent to Abbeystreet, diocese of Ross; Rev. J. B. Selwood to Combe-Ravleigh and Sheldon, Devon; Rev. J. Seymour to St. Andrew's, Dublin; Rev. J. Stewart to St. Matthew, Belfast; Rev. W. S. Vawdrey to Llandrinio, Montgomeryshire; Rev. J. H. Watson to Foxford, Killala; Rev. A. West to Killybeg, Down; Rev. R. W. Whitford to Appledore, Devon; Rev. J. T. Willis to Skerry, Connor; Rev. J. H. Wilson to St. Mary, Waterford; Rev. E. Woodcock to Springfield, Essex; Rev. J. Lea to be Stipendiary Curate of Chad, Malpas, Cheshire; Rev. G. Pocock to be Wednesday Evening Lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry, London.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE American mail brings a curious story. Walker, the Filibuster (whom many English readers in their cursory view of Transatlantic politics confound with Walker of Kansas), has been suddenly seized by an energetic officer of the United States navy, who was verily enough to believe that Government denunciations of piracy were intended as instructions to Government servants. Commodore Paulding made short work with the Filibuster, who swaggered a good deal, but submitted with extreme expedition, and sent him prisoner to Washington, much to the embarrassment and discontent of the authorities. Walker, of course, comprehends the politics of the Executive and perceives the difficulty into which the Commodore's zeal has led the Cabinet, and takes impudently high ground, actually demanding reparation. If Mr. Buchanan's hands were free, probably he would have considerable satisfaction in affixing the buccaneer to a gibbet; but in the complexity of American partisanship it is exceedingly likely that he will be permitted to set out on a new piracy, and that the gallant officer, who imagined he did his duty in capturing the Filibuster, will be severely reprimanded. The other Mr. Walker, who was sent to force a slave-constitution in Kansas, and found that the Republicans would not stand it, though they have now admitted, or rather permitted, that very constitution to be enacted, has read the President a smart lecture, and is told in reply, in a tone worthy of our own Barnacles, that such a practice is highly inconvenient. It is to be feared that blood will again be shed in the Kansas quarrel.

Mazzini has been aroused by the eulogies on Radetsky, and writes a long letter to prove that the man who beat him and all the insurrectionists of Northern Italy, and re-established the sway of the House, of Hapsburg, after every red-bearded demagogue had pronounced it down for ever, was no such great General after all, and was, moreover, a very ugly man. The first plea may speak for itself, with illustrations from the present position of all those whom Mazzini sought to raise to liberty. The second is an instance of that puerility which somehow infuses itself into most Italian demonstrations. Imagine the leader of a Red-republican movement criticising the features of his antagonists, at least before he had their heads upon pikes for easier contemplation. But the chief office of M. Mazzini is to vilify the late Charles Albert, and to show the Sardinians, who are happy in the possession of constitutional freedom, that the regenerators of Italy hate them very heartily for being content with a King instead of a triumvir.

A fraud—resembling in character, though not in magnitude, the gigantic one which some years ago was sought to be perpetrated by forged letters of credit, presented simultaneously at the bankers in various cities of the Continent—has been practised upon an Australian Bank. Regular advice was received at the bank from Messrs. Baring's to the effect that a certain M. Miranda was to have £20,000 on account of the great English house, and letters for that individual also came out to the care of the unsuspecting Australians. M. Miranda duly appeared, took the money, and departed from the colony, and the course of post (which, by the way, sometimes runs smooth to Australia) disclosed the fact that the letter from Messrs. Baring's house was a forgery.

The Earl of Winchelsea is dead. His name was for many years associated with the idea of resistance to every kind of reform, but the wave was too strong for him, and washed him on to the strand of oblivion. It will be remembered, however, that he had the honour of being called out by the Duke of Wellington, at the time of Catholic Emancipation, when Lord Winchelsea's zeal for Protestantism had hurried him into writing an offensive article against the old hero. Lord Winchelsea's magnanimous declaration, that if the obnoxious measure were carried he would never enter the House of Lords again, made some fun at the time. We recollect some lines that appeared in Mr. Silk Buckingham's journal the *Sphinx* (which afterwards became the *Athenaeum*), in which his Lordship's announcement was satirised:—

Yes, Winchelsea—I tremble while I pen it—  
Winchelsea's Earl hath cut the British senate.  
Hath said to England's peers, in accents gruff,  
"That for you all!" and exit in a huff.

And the chastisement was likened to that administered by an indignant gentleman in the boxes of a theatre to the rabble who were making a noise in the gallery:—"Silence, fellows, or I'll leave the house!" It is something that a nobleman's absurdity should be remembered nearly thirty years after its date; but it owes this distinction to the poetry; greater follies "have lacked a poet and have died."

An amiable little controversy is being carried on in the broad page of the *Times*, upon the question whether a gentleman with £300 a year can afford to marry. "A Happy Man" strongly advises young Jones to give up his Club and marry his pretty cousin, assuring him that the above income will enable them to live very comfortably, to buy a Broadwood for her, to subscribe to a library, and to purchase all sorts of pretty articles, of what dear Mrs. Ramsbottom used to call "bigotry and virtue." To him responds a man of somewhat less sanguine nature, who begs Jones to understand that a club man, with club tastes for the decencies and luxuries of life, can by no means marry on £300, even though he renounces his club, and that he will get hopelessly into debt, and be miserable, and Jenny will grow sharp-featured and sharp-tongued, and he will get sulky; and altogether the *menage* will be Pandemonium. There is some truth on both sides; but the English of the matter is that men's marriages are deferred so long, while men are gaining a "position," that they acquire fixed habits, of the class to which a club only can minister. Why marriages are so deferred must be asked of Materfamilias, whose superb old nose grows loftier than ever at the thought of a man's proposing to her Julia or Isabella without being able to place the young lady in an establishment like that in which he finds her.

#### A Leviathan afloat

Lies, a bulwark on the brine, will, we trust, be in a few days a legitimate parody in Campbell's undying lines, deducting the poetical figure that introduces brine at Millwall. Mr. Brunel's determination has been too strong for the *vis inertia* of the grand ship, and he has been forcing her steadily down the slopes. The spring tides at the end of the month are expected to complete the work, and shew us the *Leviathan* sleeping on her shadow. It is satisfactory to be assured, as we have been on the most competent authority, that all the pushing, and ramming, and wrenching which the ship has undergone has not done the slightest particle of harm to Mr. Scott Russell's work.

**EQUALISATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POOR-RATE.**—On Tuesday a meeting of the metropolitan clergy was held at Sion College, London-wall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a more equitable adjustment of the poor-rates throughout the metropolis; the Rev. C. Mackenzie, President of the College, in the chair. Resolutions affirming the necessity for a more equal apportionment of the burden were carried. A petition embodying the views set forth in the resolutions was also agreed to, and it was resolved that it should be entrusted to the Archbishop for presentation, with a request to the Bishops of London and Winchester to support its prayer.





THE PROGRESS OF STEAM NAVIGATION

DRAWN BY G. H. ANDREWS.



## THE "LEVIATHAN."

SUCCESS has at length crowned the efforts of Mr. Brunel, the *Leviathan* having been placed on Thursday in so satisfactory a position that her launch at the next spring tide (on the 29th or 30th inst.) will not be a matter of the slightest difficulty. We give in brief the daily progress of the ship to the water during the week.

The operations at Millwall were resumed on Monday, and were attended with unusual success, an average advance of twenty feet having been made in the course of the day. The monster seemed to yield each time to a comparatively low rate of pressure, the gauges on the hydraulic presses seldom indicating more than 20 cwt. per circular inch at each slip, and each time therefore the vibratory motion was proportionately diminished. No slip was longer than three inches, but they took place so constantly as to effect in the course of the day the advance we have mentioned.

Mr. Brunel and his assistants were early upon the ground on Tuesday morning; and when the pressure was applied, a little before eight o'clock, the vessel began again to move, and continued to progress satisfactorily until a little after three, when, having gone 16 ft. 10 in. aft and 15 ft. 1 in. forward, it was thought desirable to suspend operations. When the tide was at its height on Tuesday, the vessel was 7½ feet in the water, which had the effect of diminishing the resistance to the amount of 4000 tons. At one time the vessel was so completely surrounded by water, that Mr. Brunel, jun., was rowed round her. The Duchess d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, with their attendants, were in the yard during a considerable portion of the day; and Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., likewise remained for some time.

On Wednesday the neighbourhood of the yard and river bank was crowded with spectators, who evidently seemed to think that, as the launch was nearly finished, their long patience would be rewarded by seeing the monster get up steam and paddle down the river on her first trip. The only distance, however, accomplished on Wednesday was one solitary slip of two inches and a half. At high tide on Wednesday there was ten feet seven inches water round her, which it was calculated took off about 5500 tons of her dead weight on the launching ways.

On Thursday afternoon the *Leviathan* was pushed down the ways to the full extent she will be required to go before the actual launch, which is postponed for the spring tides of Friday, the 29th inst., or Saturday, the 30th. Five or six feet remain at the extremity of the ways; but the power now required to move the vessel will be so small that there will not be the slightest difficulty in hauling her off at the full tide. All the preliminary operations are therefore complete, and no doubt is entertained by Mr. Brunel about his being able to get the vessel into the water on one of these days. She will then be fitted up with all possible dispatch, and the public will be admitted on payment of a fee to be hereafter regulated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have intimated their intention of inspecting the vessel when she is afloat. In the morning there were hundreds of small boats on the river, and the steamers took down thousands of eager visitors. Owing to the quantity of water under the vessel at high tide in the afternoon, she yielded easily to a pressure of 13 cwt. to the square inch.

The new main paddle-shaft has arrived at the yard. It is, apparently, a wonderful piece of forging, being all in one piece, and weighing upwards of thirty-two tons.

This wonderful vessel is the work of Mr. I. K. Brunel and Mr. Scott Russell, and the opinion generally entertained of her by ship-builders and persons competent to form an opinion, is that she is likely to be just as much better as she is bigger than those that have gone before her. Very much less favourable, however, is the opinion entertained as to the commercial results of the undertaking by merchants and others who affect to understand the subject; but we should bear in mind that equally unfavourable opinions were expressed in regard to the traffic of the Birmingham Railway.

When application was made to Parliament for a bill for that work, it was gravely stated by authorities apparently the most competent to judge, that one train a day each way would do all the business that could possibly arise between London and Birmingham. And what is now actually the result? Why, that the trains are now so dangerously and inconveniently close upon the heels of each other, that the line has to be widened to enable it to carry the constantly-increasing traffic upon it. This enormous trade is caused by the main line being fed by innumerable branches and roads. May we not, therefore, reasonably expect that the increased facilities offered for ocean navigation by the *Leviathan* may in the same manner create a trade for her; and, doubtless, there will be branch steamers running in every direction to meet her, and supply her with passengers and cargo.

## THE TRAVELLERS LIVINGSTONE AND ATKINSON.

LAST Monday's meeting, the Royal Geographical Society was rendered interesting by the presence of Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Atkinson, and the famous French lion-hunter, M. Jules Gerard, whose exploits in Northern Africa have acquired such a notoriety. Mr. Montgomery Martin proposed that, as Dr. Livingstone's projected expedition would pass through territory the coast of which belonged to Portugal, it would be desirable to associate some Portuguese scientific men with it. But to this Dr. Livingstone decidedly objected. He said that an instance of the failure of international co-operation was furnished in Egypt lately, on the occasion of the mixed expedition which the Pacha of that country sent to discover the sources of the Nile. When the steamer had been got above the cataracts, the dissensions were so great that it had to be brought down again. He said that he did not want scientific men, who had a taste for rare varieties of plants or insects, but practical botanists and geologists, who could find out what minerals, dye-stuffs, gums, and medicines could be made available, in the districts proposed to be traversed by the new expedition, for the practical purposes of commerce. Another consideration was a barrier to co-operation—viz., that, although the King of Portugal and his Government are enlightened men, and make good laws against slavery, the authorities in Africa have by no means the same antipathy to slaves. Now, a British expedition ought, in the eyes of the natives, to stand free from all association with slavery, or those who tolerate it. These arguments appeared valid to the meeting. The President congratulated Mr. Montgomery Martin on a question which evoked so lucid an explanation of the views of Dr. Livingstone. The worthy Doctor was repeatedly cheered.

A very interesting paper was read on the River Amour, which waters the vast district recently taken possession of by Russia, and hitherto under the supremacy of China. The paper was written by a Lieutenant of the Russian Navy, and was communicated by the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg. It appears that the upper portion of this river has barren and rocky banks; but in the middle part of its course there are fertile flats, and favourable positions for new towns at the confluence of large rivers. Other intelligence from that quarter is to the effect that the steamer *Amour*, which performs the postal service and transports passengers and merchandise between Nicolaieffsk and Oust Zeisk, had arrived at the latter place, bringing 4350 sable skins, a great proportion of them destined for a Prasnorsk merchant. Besides several arrivals at Nicolaieffsk, we may mention three American whalers that have visited the port of Aian.

From Irkutsk, on the Baikal, which is now a town of 17,000 inhabitants, and the largest in Eastern Siberia, we learn that the nomadic and Pagan-Bouriat tribes are in the course of adopting the Greek form of Christianity. Their chief, Taisha Zanghe, has been baptised under the name of Nicholas Alexandrovitch. No sooner was the chief baptised than the tribe wished also to embrace Christianity; on which his Eminence Eusebius, Archbishop of Irkutsk and Merchinsk, proceeded to the district on the Lake Baikal, where Bouriaties were baptised and married by hundreds. There had been a Buddhist temple and propaganda there, but according to these Russian accounts Buddhism had not prospered; the single temple erected there twenty years ago was scantily filled.

Mr. Atkinson declined to say anything extempore of the Amour, in answer to a call of the President, because he intends to read a paper on it, as he has visited its upper basin. It appears that his present work is only an instalment of his travels, as he has visited Kishito and many other places, even as far as Kokan. We impatiently await the further publication of his prodigious tour. All the particulars of the life of Alexander the Great are known to the learned of these regions, and effigies of Bucephalus, wild and tamed, are still to be seen in the Buddhist temples of the Chinese borders.

**COINAGE AND CURRENCY.**—The following from a correspondent corrects an error which crept into the article on Currency, published last week, from inadvertently using the word "pure" for "standard," as applied to the gold coinage:—"The sovereign contains 5 dwts. 34 gr. of standard (22 carat), and not fine gold; and, with regard to the shilling, it being the sixty-sixth of a pound troy, in the first place weighs only 3 dwts. 15 gr., instead of 3 dwts. 21 gr.; and this 3 dwts. 15 gr. is standard silver (or 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver in the troy pound).

**AT WOOLWICH,** on Wednesday evening, a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton, was held at the Townhall, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain the enfranchisement of Woolwich as a Parliamentary borough, and its separation from the existing borough of Greenwich. The result was, however, the rejection of this proposal, and the adoption of a resolution in favour of an extensive measure of Reform.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**A BALL AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.**—The usual New Year's ball of all the unfortunate patients in this institution took place on Friday evening (last week), and passed off with the mirth and élan which have distinguished all previous gatherings of the same kind. The ball was held in one of the principal wards of the hospital, which had been gaily decorated for this occasion with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, all made by the patients themselves, and which were hung in pleasing festoons about every part of the room. A few friends of the officers of the institution, to the number of about thirty, were present; the rest of the attendance consisted of about 120 of the ordinary male and female patients of the institution. Dance followed dance in rapid succession. There were polkas, schottisches, waltzes, and quadrilles, when visitors and patients as they chose stood up, and in which, but for an occasional evidence of respect and bashfulness on the part of the latter, it would have been impossible to discern one from the other.

**THE MAIN AND INTERCEPTING DRAINAGE QUESTION.**—On Monday a special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, to take into consideration the present condition and position of the schemes for the main and intercepting drainage of the metropolis, and to determine what, if any, steps the board may deem it advisable to take in relation thereto. Mr. Woolroyd, the clerk of the Board, read a letter he had received from Mr. A. Austen, the secretary to Sir B. Hall, and also a report on the main drainage of the metropolis, drawn up by Messrs. Galton and Simpson, the referee engineers appointed by the Chief Commissioners of Works, which the right hon. Baronet had received from them, and directed it to be forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The report stated that the cross sections which they had sent in differed from those sent in on Nov. 21. The chief reason for which was, the former plans were estimated for too large a storm flow. In consequence of the outfalls having been closed and deepened, it had been deemed advisable to deviate from the lines laid down to a small extent. It recommended that gates should be provided at the outfall to keep out the flood tide; but that it would be found advisable occasionally to admit the tide. They did not feel justified in incurring the expense of obtaining a detailed valuation of the lands, &c., intended to be passed through, and they therefore ascertained the extent of land required, and had put such a price upon it as would be sufficient to cover the probable expenditure under this item. With regard to the information required in detail by the Metropolitan Board of Works, they had not framed such estimates as they wanted, but had come to an opinion that the approximate cost would be £2,293,000. After considerable discussion it was decided, by a majority of twenty to eight, that the plans and sections should be referred to their own engineers, with instructions to them to make their report thereon with all practicable speed.

**THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS** on Monday evening met in conference the representatives of various literary and scientific societies and mechanics' institutes, to concert arrangements for holding, in 1858, the examinations throughout the metropolitan district. The circular by which the conference was brought together intimated that, if those institutions in the district which desired to co-operate with the Council in carrying out the scheme of previous examinations by local boards, and of final examinations by the society's Central Board of Examiners, as explained in a programme accompanying the circulars, would send representatives to the conference they could obtain from the Council information upon all points which might appear to be doubtful or difficult; and that an understanding could probably be come to whereby the whole of the metropolitan district might be so subdivided as to bring the examinations within reach of all the institutions without any waste of their resources. Accordingly, in a conversation which occupied nearly three hours, it was stated that the preliminary examination was of a somewhat elementary character, and was merely intended to show the competency of the candidates for the honours conferred by the society to undergo the final test; and that this final test was to be the result as regards provincial candidates, not of a *visa voce* examination in London, but an examination by means of papers transmitted from the council into the country. It was ultimately resolved with regard to the more immediate object of the meeting, the conduct of the examinations in the metropolitan districts, "that the Council invite the secretaries of the various institutions in London to meet at the society's house, for the purpose of suggesting convenient places where local boards may be formed." The meeting of the secretaries is to be held on Thursday, next week.

**THE MUSIC-HALL, SURREY GARDENS,** was densely crowded on Sunday evening. The occasion was a sermon by the Rev. James Wells, of the Surrey Tabernacle. The preacher had undertaken to advocate the claims of the "Christian Blind Relief Society," which was instituted in 1843, and which, in the words of the society's appeal to the public, "asks no questions as to creed or party, age or sex, kindred or tongue, tribe or nation; but simply requires an affirmative to the three following questions:—'Are you blind? Are you needy? And do you belong to some Protestant denomination?' Such it receives with open arms, and dispenses its bounty as far as the funds will permit." Mr. Wells preached from the words of St. Paul, "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." At the close of the service a liberal collection was made.

**PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO MR. LILWALL.**—Arrangements are in progress to carry into effect a proposition, made early in last spring, to present Mr. Lilwall, hon. secretary of the early closing movement, with a substantial tribute of respect and gratitude on the part of those who have witnessed, and those who have profited by, his untiring devotion to the early closing movement. Mr. Lilwall commenced his career of gratuitous service in this good cause in 1838, and has been, for a long series of years, its acknowledged leader. He was also one of the originators, and has been the leader of all public efforts on behalf of the general half-holiday movement. A public meeting in support of this object will shortly be held, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury has consented to preside.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.**—On Monday evening the annual ball in behalf of the Commercial Travellers' Schools took place at the London Tavern. The ball was under the immediate patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs. It was very fully attended, and all the arrangements were exceedingly good. Dancing was kept up until an advanced hour of the morning.

**CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.**—The "Christmas Revels" at the Crystal Palace, after a successful run of a fortnight's duration, terminated on Saturday last, when the third Poultry and Pigeon Show commenced—being continued on the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The show was most successful, alike in the quality of the birds and in the number of the entries. There were 1466 pens of poultry—fowls of all varieties, ducks, geese, and turkeys, and 113 pigeons sent in by about 400 exhibitors, comprising nearly all the most eminent traders and fanciers in the country. The number of pens of Spanish fowls was 143; of Dorkings, 150; of Cochins, 109; Brahmas, 46; game, 102; Hamburg, 136; Polish, 58; Malays, 25; and miscellaneous (including crevecoeur, sultans, Andalusian, cockoos, rumpless Polish, Calcutta jungle, Indian, and Shanghai), 30. There were also 87 pens of bantams, 9 of geese, 66 of ducks, 16 of turkeys, and a few others.

**A CRINOLINE LIFE PRESERVER.**—On Saturday last a young woman, fashionably attired, and who afterwards gave her name as Martha Shepperd, leaped from the top of the balustrade of the bridge over the Serpentine in Hyde-park into the water. When falling, her dress, which had a large hooped crinoline skirt underneath, expanded to its full dimensions, and she came upon the water like a balloon, floating there for several minutes. A buoy belonging to the Royal Humane Society was thrown out to her, and seizing it as she began to sink, she was safely drawn to the side. Upon recovering the power of her tongue, the first use she made of it was to abuse the constable soundly for having rescued her, adding, that she wished she had been drowned before any one saw her, as she had no desire to live.

**MR. MAY,** the master of the Brewers' Grammar School, who was committed for trial by the Lord Mayor upon a charge of cruelly beating a scholar of the name of Grossmith, was on Saturday last cleared from all responsibility upon the charge, the Middlesex grand jury having thrown out the bill.

**A BOY CAUGHT AND KILLED BY A CARRIAGE-WHEEL.**—On Saturday afternoon last a boy of seven years old was running after a gentleman's carriage which was passing along the Hackney-road, when his head was caught between two of the spokes of the wheel, and so frightfully crushed and lacerated that he died almost immediately after his admission into the infirmary of the Bethnal-green workhouse.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.**—On Monday morning, between the hours of three and four o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Smith, coffee-house-keeper, No. 49, Gray's Inn-lane. The house contained ten rooms, which were in the occupation of several families. Smoke was discovered issuing from the lower part of the building. An alarm was instantly raised, when Mr. Logrena, the Wizard of the Crystal Palace, jumped out of bed, and succeeded in rescuing his wife and four children from the third floor front. The other inmates also escaped, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Odder, aged between seventy and eighty years, who were in the third floor back. Henry Horne, a fire-escape conductor, arrived, and planted his fire-escape against the house, followed by fire-escape conductor Artell from Hatton-garden. Horne passed through the front room third floor, and got to the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Odder, the former of whom was bedridden. This brave fellow seized Mrs. Odder, who held to her husband with such tenacity that he was unable to remove her; and soon the flames and smoke became so intense that Horne, as a last expedient, jumped out of the window, and fell a distance of thirty feet, but before leaving the house he was much burnt. He was so injured that it was found necessary to remove him to the Royal Free Hospital, where he remains in a state of great suffering. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled search was made for the bodies of the two unfortunate persons known to have perished, and they were found clasped in each other's arms, terribly burned.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—A special meeting of the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company was held on Wednesday, called on the requisition of a few of the proprietors to consider the communication received from the Ministry, intimating the intended changes in the Indian Government. The Directors, through the Chairman, refused to submit to the meeting copies of the correspondence between them and the Government. A resolution was submitted affirming that the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Home Government would be a violation of the rights of the Company and of constitutional law, and would endanger the safety of our Indian empire. This resolution was under discussion for a long time, and its consideration was ultimately adjourned to next Wednesday.

**THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND THE INDIAN CRISIS.**—On Tuesday a general special meeting of this society in reference to the Indian crisis, took place in Exeter-hall. The attendance was very numerous, every part of the hall being crowded. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. There was a large platform of clergymen and others, both of London and from all parts of the kingdom. Among those present were the Bishops of London, Norwich, Winchester, and Lichfield; Bishop Carr (late of Bombay); Earl of Chichester, Lord Henry Cholmondeley; Dean of Carlisle, Dean of Wells, and Dean of Westminster; Rev. Canons Miller, Champneys, and Woodroffe; Rev. Prebendary Burgess, Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., General Alexander, Hon. Captain Maude, R.N.; Hon. S. R. Curzon, Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, General M'Innes, Sir Harry Verney, M.P., &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his short address, deplored our neglected opportunities in India, and declared that the missionaries, although they did not ask the aid of the Indian Government, expected its countenance. The Earl of Chichester, the president of the society, moved:—"That this meeting recognises with deep reverence the visitation of God in the recent calamities of India, as calling them to self-abasement under his mighty hand for past national sins, and to the more faithful discharge in time to come of all national duties, especially in respect to the many millions of our native unevangelised fellow-subjects in British India." The Hon. A. Kinnaird supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried. In reference to missionary exertion, the hon. gentleman observed that the society could point to 112,000 converts, and to 100,000 children in its schools. And it was worthy of remark, he said that in the Government schools and colleges, where the Bible was excluded, there were, at a recent date, only about 25,000 scholars in about 400 schools, whereas, in the case of the missionary schools and colleges, where the Bible was systematically employed, and where the main object kept in view was to instruct the pupils in the principles of the Bible, they could speak of 100,000 scholars, and upwards of 16,000 schools. Thus the result was four to one in favour of the educational efforts of the Missionary Societies. Several resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting were passed; and addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. H. V. Elliott, Rev. C. Reuther, Rev. J. Hobson, Rev. D. Miller, and Messrs. Colquhoun and Thomas (late member of Council at Madras).

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM DEMONSTRATION.**—On Wednesday night a meeting was held in the Freemasons' Hall for the purpose of promoting a union between the middle and working classes, so that the reform of Parliament might be furthered by combining agitation. The basis of this union, according to the resolution submitted to the meeting, was the principle of manhood suffrage. There was a numerous attendance of middle and working classes, the hall and galleries being crowded to excess, and the proceedings were of the most exciting description. Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., who was called to the chair, among other introductory remarks, said that the experience of the last fifteen years must have convinced all men that the working classes could do nothing without the co-operation of the middle classes, and it was equally apparent that the middle classes were powerless without the aid of the working classes. A resolution to the effect that no Reform Bill would be complete or satisfactory which did not include as its leading feature the principle of manhood suffrage, was, after considerable discussion, carried amid general cheering. Mr. Coningham, M.P., Mr. Townsend, M.P., Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Bronte O'Brien, and others, addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

**RAGGED-SCHOOL TREATS.**—On Wednesday upwards of 300 of the children of the George-yard (Whitechapel) School sat down to a good dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, contributed by the Lord Mayor and other supporters of the institution. His Lordship was present, and assisted in carving for the children. In the evening a public meeting was held, the Lord Mayor presiding. The secretary, Mr. F. Crossley, read the report, which stated that the expenditure required was only some £130 a year, and called attention to the fact that, by ragged schools, 2009 children annually, in London alone, were placed in situations.—On Friday week about 160 children of the St. Saviour's (Southwark) Ragged-Schools were entertained in the School-room, Union-street, Borough. A plentiful meal of roast beef, potatoes, plum-pudding, and beer, was partaken of by them, as well as by the boys of the South London Shoe-black Brigade, whose yellow uniforms, adorned in some cases by a good-conduct medal, added liveliness to the scene. After the dinner the children sang grace, and were then addressed by the Revs. W. Curling, J. Povah, and other gentlemen. The behaviour of the children on this occasion was most gratifying.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** VICTORIA PARK.—The annual general Court of the Governors of this valuable institution was held on Tuesday last at the London Tavern. It appeared from the report presented that the new cases relieved as out-patients during the last year had been 6223; and there had been an average attendance each week of 908. 308 cases had also been under treatment as in-patients. The receipts had amounted to £6278 16s., and the expenditure for maintenance had been £4120 17s. 3d., and for building and furnishing, £1262 7s. Legacies were reported to the amount of £1113 10s. 2d. A friend of the charity had munificently offered to erect a chapel for Divine worship at his sole expense, and the committee had most gratefully accepted his generous and considerate proposal. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, it was announced, had graciously consented to preside at the forthcoming festival, and it was hoped that great endeavours would be used on that occasion to augment the funds so urgently needed to maintain the increased operations of the hospital.

**MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.**—The master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company have issued an invitation to the livery of their fraternity to dine together at their hall, in Threadneedle-street, on Monday, the 25th instant, in celebration of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia—citizen and Merchant Taylor.

**NEW CHURCH AT WEST HAM.**—On Wednesday morning the Bishop of London opened a new church, which has been erected on the Plaistow Marshes, for the accommodation of the swarming neighbourhood which has been called into existence chiefly through the erection of the Victoria Docks.

**ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.**—There is to be an increase of the number of persons now under training at Chelsea for army schoolmasters. Any unmarried non-commissioned officer may be recommended to compete, and at the end of two years are appointed third class schoolmasters, with the pay of 4s. a day. The next examination for admission will be on the 10th instant.

**THE CREDIT SYSTEM AT OXFORD.**—In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Monday, Edward Seratton appeared. The insolvent, a young man who had been an undergraduate at Oxford, applied to be discharged from prison. The case disclosed some extraordinary circumstances. The insolvent owed in the aggregate, from October, 1844, £26,448, of which £49,676 were without consideration, and £12,255 more than once entered, leaving the debts for value, £34,517. On the other side he had, bad and doubtful debts due to him, £5800. He had become indebted, under the will of his father, Mr. John Seratton, of Rochford, Essex, to a considerable property, and had spent large sums. The insolvency was attributed to the amount he had paid for interest, discount, and bonuses, with the debts incurred without consideration. There was one item in the proceedings of "£50,000," as having been paid between 1848 and 1853 for discount, interest, and bonuses on money lent. There were about 130 creditors on the schedule, and six debtors. The insolvent had had transactions with Joseph Joel, Leon Solomon, Alessandro Staple, and others; some with 60, 70, and 80 per cent. They took £60 on a £100 bill, and it sometimes happened that £40 was charged to renew such things, and the whole £100 went. Mr. Commissioner Phillips said it was a dreadful exhibition of extravagance, commenced at Oxford University, and carried on till the debts were nearly £100,000, and a property gone which would have kept the possessor in affluence all his life. He had never seen such a schedule before, and he hoped he should never see such a one again. It was a lamentable exhibition of reckless extravagance. There being no opposing creditors the insolvent was discharged, with a caution to avoid getting into debt, and to redeem his conduct.

**THE QUARTERLY RETURNS OF THE MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS** were published on Tuesday. The number of deaths exceeded those of the same quarter in 1856 by 1200. Deaths from pulmonary complaints predominated. The mortality during the past year was rather under than over the average rate during the first week in the last two years.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 890 boys and 810 girls, in all 1700 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1529.—The number of deaths in London last week was 1327. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1230. The deaths from bronchitis rose to 181, the corrected average being 142. Nine deaths were referred to influenza. Measles is on the increase, and carried off 60 children. Of 8 nonagenarians included in the return, one was 90 years of years, one 91, one 93, two 94, one 95, one 97, one 98. Besides these, a silk-weaver died in the Bethnal-green Workhouse, who is reported to have reached the age of 101 years.



TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

PEDIGREE lovers—there are such in Old England, and even in New England—often find their inquiries end in results as strange as those which ensue from the bad fellowship of misery or the chances of the gaming-table. An example in point is to be found in a recent number of that matter-of-fact publication the *London Gazette*. Who has not heard of the Gowry Conspiracy? who has not heard of Vandyck? and who that has read Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" can have forgotten George Stepney, Poet and Ambassador under Lord Macaulay's hero and heroine, King William and Queen Mary? But to our tale. It appears that a late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards having through his mother, a Stepney, come into the estates of the old Pembroke family of that name, is now permitted, in accordance with wills, settlements, and other parchment authorities, to take the name of Stepney in addition to his patronymic of Cowell. Colonel Cowell then becomes the living representative of those families:—1. Of Ruthven the last Earl of Gowry, learned, chivalrous, and ambitious; an actor and sufferer in the famous Gowry Conspiracy. 2. Of Vandyck, the Prince of portrait painters in his time, who married Mary Ruthven, a beautiful attendant upon Henrietta Maria, and sister of the Patrick Ruthven who expiated his father's sins—real or pretended—by a long and jealous incarceration in the Tower. 3. Of Vandyck's only child, who married into the Stepneys. So that Colonel Cowell, in his own person, is the living representative of the Ruthvens, the Stepneys, and Vandycks—enough for one man.

It is said, and we think with truth, that the Indian war has produced better despatches than the Crimean war. Generals Codrington and Windham were certainly not even ordinary masters in English composition. And as certain it is that Brigadier Inglis writes to the point, and writes what he thinks and feels. His despatch in the papers of this week reminds one of the famous Aliwal despatch of Sir Harry Smith.

As promotion in the army is still a fertile subject of conversation, our readers will thank us for showing in a few words what promotion was like in the English army just a century ago. The following letter, written in 1757, is much to the point:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY-AT-WAR.  
SIR,—I was a Lieutenant with General Stanhope when he took Minorca, for which he was made a Lord. I was a Lieutenant with General Blakeney when he lost Minorca, for which he was made a Lord. I am a Lieutenant still. I have, &c.

Mark the modesty of the appeal. Above all, mark the difference in the years. Minorca was taken in 1708, and lost in 1756—forty-eight years a Lieutenant! What must have been this man's feelings? We wonder what reply Fox—afterwards Lord Holland—who was then Secretary-at-War, made to so pointed an appeal. Is Fox's answer among the records of the War Office?

We are glad to learn from the American papers that our native songster, Dr. Mackay, has been most cordially received in the United States; and more especially by American songsters who carried their wood-notes wild from the Thames, the Tweed, and the Shannon. The Doctor has been lecturing in New York, and most pleasantly detaining the ears of all, and they were many, who heard him. He has divided his subject, the "National, Popular, and Historical Songs of England, Scotland, and Ireland," under three heads, and was warming as he went on. Our American brethren describes the personal appearance of the poet we have lent them in these words:—

He is a gentleman of medium size, with quick, dark eyes, a frank smile, and a pleasant, distinct voice. His style of elocution is admirably adapted to the lecture-room; and he was listened to throughout with that appreciative silence which always establishes the best of magnetic links between the speaker and the hearer.

"Medium size" is rather a stationer's term. Here in England, friend Jonathan, we should say "middle size;" but the rest of the description is a photograph of the poet.

For the following interesting extract (hitherto unpublished) from a letter written by Coleridge, the poet, to his acknowledged master in poetry, the poet Bowles, we are indebted to an old friend of Mr. Bowles's, who was allowed, when on a visit at Bremhill, to make this and other extracts from Coleridge's letters:—

As you have mentioned what I had almost forgotten—my "Fall of Robespierre"—I will give you the history of it.  
At the time that villain was guillotined, Robert Southey, Robert Lovell, and myself, were together, and, sadly wanting a little money, I proposed writing "The Fall of Robespierre," each to write an act and then sell it for two or three guineas. It was agreed to, and in the evening of the same day each produced his act. I the first, Southey the second, and Lovell a third act; but Lovell had crammed his act so very full of the Royal family's ghosts, that we agreed it would not do, and Robert Southey wrote a fresh third act while I corrected and retouched the first and second. It was finished, as you see it, by twelve o'clock the next day. R. Southey, who writes poetry more quickly than I can write prose, sat with the newspaper before him and turned the conventional speeches into blank verse with a laughable dexterity. It was to be printed immediately; but as Southey was then about to publish his "Joan of Arc," he desired that his name might not be mentioned, and that mine should be affixed, in order that it might sell among the under-graduates at Cambridge. I was willing to take the whole discredit—for we both thought it. The first edition went off, and the bookseller would have bought the copyright of me, but I never consented to its being reprinted. The only part I claim is the first act, of which the stiltish style is not unnatural, because it is put in the mouths of those wretches whose taste in eloquence was much on a par with their taste in virtue.—S. T. Coleridge to W. S. Bowles, 7th March, 1797.

If our Correspondent has other extracts from Coleridge's letters of a like interest with this, we shall be greatly obliged to him for a further communication.

In *Fraser* of this month there is a painstaking article on the life of Henry Fielding, the novelist. The writer, Mr. Keightley (his name is to the article), has brought some new facts of minor importance to light, but has fallen at the same time into a strange error. Why does he attribute the charming Introduction to Lord Wharnclyffe's edition of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's works to Lord Wharnclyffe? The writer was not Lord Wharnclyffe, but Lady Mary's own granddaughter, Lady Louisa Stuart, the correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, and whose own letters we have heard Mr. Lockhart assert remind one of Lady Mary herself.

There is a sale this month at Richmond, in Surrey, at the late Miss Cleyer Dawkins's, of English historical portraits of old Chelsea, and other china nick-nacks and queer things, that will cause many to dip into their pockets. There are memorials from all the old houses in the neighbourhood—from Pope's villa and Strawberry-hill, from Stubbington and Marble-hill; things, too, that were once the property of the great Duke of Argyll and his daughters, old Lady Greenwich and Lady Mary Coke; with miscellaneous lots that once belonged to the beautiful Duchess of Queensberry, to Hothams, to Hobarts, to Garrick, at Hampton; and to Kitty Clive, at Little Strawberry-hill. Other lots, equally miscellaneous, carry us back to the Maids of Honour about Queen Anne, Queen Caroline, and Queen Charlotte. It is a rich old maid's sale of trinkets and lockets in use a century ago—no common sale. Now that discount is not at twelve per cent, we shall look in and give a nod or two to Messrs. Christie and Manson, who conduct the sale.

Our Shakspearean readers—and we have many—will rejoice to hear that Mr. Moxon has this week published Mr. Dyce's edition of Shakspeare, in six volumes octavo. Mr. Dyce is a ripe scholar in English literature, and every annotation will be scanned. More about this long-looked for edition next week.

MUSIC.

THE cheap Italian Operas at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE have come to a close for this season; but, doubtless, the pecuniary success of the experiment will induce Mr. Lumley to repeat it. The attraction of Piccolomini and Giuglini has continued without diminution. Latterly the performances have afforded little subject for remark, except the appearance of a debutante, Mlle. Saunier, in the part of *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore." This lady has a good contralto voice, sings like an accomplished musician, has considerable dramatic power, and promises to be an acquisition to Mr. Lumley's company. Signor Lucchesi's appearance in the character of *Tonio*, in the "Figlia del Reggimento," may also be set down as a novelty; for, though this performer is advantageously known to the public as having been a member of the Royal Italian Opera company, he now performed the above part for the first time, and performed it well, both in respect to acting and singing.

The Festival performances at this theatre, commanded by the Queen, commence on Tuesday next, when "Macbeth" is to be performed, under the direction of Mr. Phelps, with Lock's music, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. On Thursday the English Opera company lately at the Lyceum are to perform Balfe's new opera, "The Rose of Castille." And, on Saturday, an Italian opera is to be followed by a "Festival Cantata," composed for the occasion by Mr. Howard Glover.

THE performance of THE CREATION, by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, on Friday (last week), drew an overflowing audience, and was even more excellent than usual, notwithstanding the disappointment caused by the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves in consequence of sudden and very serious indisposition. His place was supplied by Mr. Lockey—most efficiently, it is scarcely necessary to say. The soprano part was sung by Miss Louisa Vinning, who appeared for the first time as an oratoria singer, and was highly successful. Miss Vinning, though a young woman, may almost be called a veteran performer. She came before the public as an infant prodigy; and her juvenile precocity has ripened into real talent—a thing which by no means generally happens. She has a fine soprano voice, a cultivated style, and much intelligence and feeling. Her singing, however, was occasionally too florid, particularly in the beautiful "With verdure clad the fields appear," in which she introduced various *fioriture* and other deviations from Haydn's text, very far from being improvements. Mr. Santley, the new bass singer, who lately made his debut at St. Martin's Hall under the auspices of Mr. Hullah, now appeared for the first time at Exeter Hall, and made a most favourable impression. His voice, though a genuine bass in compass and volume, is remarkably sweet and mellow, having much of the lightness and flexibility of a tenor. He sings with feeling, and his Italian education has taught him to speak with great clearness and beauty. The choruses were admirably sung; and Haydn's fresh and charming music gave evident delight to the whole assemblage.

ROSSINI'S long talked-of new opera, "Il Bruschino," has at length been produced by the Bouffes Parisiens, and (according to the Paris journals) with triumphant success. Of course the public curiosity was unbought, and the little theatre was crowded with the *notabilities* of the day, political, fashionable, literary, and artistic. Rossini's friends endeavoured to get him to be present the first night, but he declined. The piece, after all, is a little musical farce rather than an opera, of very slight construction; and the music is described as being light, melodious, graceful, and by no means original—being full, indeed, of reminiscences of the composer's most popular works.

THE PEOPLE'S CONCERTS at Leeds—one of the most musical towns in England—are carried on with much spirit and success. At the concert on Saturday, the vocalists were—Madame Enderssohn, Miss Newbound, Mr. Millard, and Mr. Allan Irving, with an instrumental orchestra led by Mr. Haddock. Madame Enderssohn produced a great effect in the favourite song, "The Deserted Bride," composed expressly for her by Balfe, and in a new and very pretty song, "The Stream beside the Mill," composed by herself. Miss Newbound had great success in Mrs. Norton's Spanish ballad "Juanita." "The Wanderer" of Schubert, and "The Outlaw" of Loder were sung with great force and feeling by Mr. Irving; and Mr. Millard obtained great applause in Moore's ballad, "Oft in the still Night," Verdi's duet in "Rigoletto," "E il sol dell'anima," sung by Madame Enderssohn and Mr. Millard, was likewise warmly applauded, and encored. The overture to "Guillaume Tell," and several other instrumental pieces, were extremely well executed by the orchestra.

MESSRS. OETZMANN AND PLUMB, the eminent pianoforte manufacturers of Great Russell-street, have taken out a patent for a new pianoforte, which promises to be a great acquisition to the musical public; or, in other words, to the whole public; for the whole public is more or less musical now-a-days. In the general diffusion of a taste for the art in its higher and more refined branches, the want of the piano (the most necessary of all instruments), at such prices as may bring it within the means of the middle classes of society, has been more and more felt; and we are convinced, from a careful examination, that Messrs. Oetzmann and Plumb have succeeded in supplying the desideratum. In consequence of the extensive adoption of steam machinery, and some ingenious methods of simplifying the action of the instrument, they have been enabled to combine quality and cheapness in a manner which, as far as our observation goes, is unprecedented. Their "patent school-room pianoforte," is a very elegant instrument, of 6½ octaves. It is of solid and durable workmanship, with a full, brilliant tone throughout its whole compass; and its very modest denomination—a school-room pianoforte—really gives a very inadequate idea of its quality. We have no hesitation in saying that we have heard inferior instruments at more than double the price.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Monday "The Midsummer Night's Dream" was performed, with those exquisite pictorial illustrations and artistic groupings, which add to the merits of the poem the attractions of the spectacle. On Tuesday Mr. Kean appeared as *Hamlet*, the performance of which in the previous week had been prevented by his indisposition. Mr. Kean's name is identified with this character, and he is publicly accepted as its best representative. From the beginning of his career he manifested a strong sympathy for the part, and has, from time to time, studied the text with an increasing appreciation of its varied significance. It may be cheerfully conceded that he has risen to the poetic idea through the multitude of its conceptions, and grasped the unity that comprehends the whole. Hence his performance strikes us with a sense of its completeness; it is no partial revelation, but aims at symbolizing in its universality one of the most catholic characters in the most catholic drama perhaps ever composed. All this implies progress in the actor, and the accomplishment of a purpose. The same progress and result is to be noted in the author of this divine production.

An esteemed contemporary has traced the progress of the stage-poem, such as we now have it, from its rude beginnings in Saxo-Græmmaticus. Crude and bizarre as are the materials of the story in the Danish chronicle, they had already acquired a polish and "retouching" in the novel pages of Belleforest, and doubtless received further modification in the scenes of Thomas Kyd, whose play on the subject has been unfortunately lost. What aid Shakspeare derived from its perusal, we have now no opportunity of judging—but probably the incidents of the play and the ghost were his suggestion, for we find from his Spanish tragedy that they were among his most favourite expedients for effect. The other incidents are to be found in Belleforest, with the exception of the fencing scene in the last act, and the substitution of *Ophelia's* funeral for his own. All the philosophy, no doubt, belongs to the Poet, and that perfect ordonnance (so to call it) of all the parts that renders the Shakspearean tragedy of "Hamlet" one of the most harmonious of dramatic compositions. It is this excellence which makes the performance of this great work always so popular; and therefore a fitting vehicle for the trial, or the triumph, of an ambitious histrionic artist.

We might servilely trace Mr. Kean through every scene of his performance, but the number of opportunities afforded by the character precludes the possibility of a full criticism. The whole art of gesture might alone be learned from an elaborate exposition of the intricate and complex motives that influence the Danish Prince. The desire of *Hamlet* to discover the terrible secret of his family, combined with the awe in which he stands of an unknown spiritual being, has early to be expressed in the play, both in his first reception, and, in spite of his friends' admonitions, his subsequent following, of the dreaded spectre that represented "the buried Majesty" of his country. Mr. Kean's attitudes in this well-tried scene were ap-

propriate and original. Shakspeare is fertile in expedients to provide his principal actors with by-play, and cunningly contrives for them some incidental helps. Such is the book which *Hamlet* enters reading in his interview with *Polonius*, and which Mr. Kean makes the occasion of much graceful action. These are, indeed, the commonplaces of art; but so much more is the difficulty of distinguishing them by superior manner. In them we witness the demeanour of the Prince and the gentleman, and cultivate that intimate acquaintance with the individual which certifies to us whether he is as great in the little things as in the more important business of life. The art shown by Shakspeare in the third act is wonderful—there are the soliloquy on Death, the interview with *Ophelia*, the confidences with *Horatio*, the play, the scenes with his pretended friends, and with his mother, the erroneous slaying of *Polonius*, the reappearance of the *Ghost*, and the repentance of the *Queen*. And here we may remark that Mr. Kean is potent in soliloquy. We never heard the great soliloquies of the first three acts better delivered. There is nothing cold, meditative, and merely moralistic (if we may coin a word) about them. But they are full of fervour, sentiment, passion; rapid yet expressive; distinct and pointed even when the whirlwind of emotion might appear to make the brain reel with confusion. With all this, the walk and gesture were correspondent, slow or brisk, irregular or measured, according to the feeling of the soul and the law of the situation. No actor has excelled Mr. Kean in the proper portraiture of *Hamlet's* behaviour to *Ophelia*, when reproaching her with her complicity in her dotard father's politic plottings, and her falsehood and want of honesty in the replies she gives to his anxious questionings. There is nothing harsh and discourteous in his manner; but, throughout all, the utmost tenderness continually breaks in upon the torrent of reproof and assumed eccentricity, and touches the soul to its very depths. The heart of *Hamlet* is breaking while arming itself against the seductions of misplaced affection and the temptations of a false position. But he triumphs, to encounter new difficulties, until his mind is satisfied by the result of the play before the *King*. Then commences his crowning trial, associated with unparalleled obstacles and dangers; for he feels that war has been declared on his part, and that henceforth it is a life-and-death quarrel between him and the wily *Claudius*. Various considerations, however, induce him to bide his time, and not seek justice or vengeance too hastily.

Mr. Kean, in the getting-up of this tragedy, has trusted entirely to the merit of the acting. The ordinary scenes and costumes of the theatre are held to be sufficient;—even in regard to the *Ghost*, scenic illusion has been dispensed with;—the sole reliance is upon the glorious dialogue and poetry of Shakspeare. The characters were well supported. Miss Heath, as *Ophelia*, was especially competent; and Mr. W. Lacey, as the paternal spirit, intoned the text with due emphasis. Mr. Graham was one of the best *Horatios* we have seen, and Mr. Ryder, as the incestuous despot, personated the merely physical man with individual advantages rarely, indeed, met with. We have no doubt that the performance will continue to be popular, and will most advantageously alternate with that of Shakspeare's fairy drama for many nights to come.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Mr. Douglas Thompson delivered what he called a sermon on self-worship, taking for his text the grace of Apemantus, who therein prayed for no man but himself. The sermon was introduced by a dissertation on sermon-making, in which the lecturer complained of popular preachers indulging in unseemly jesting, with an evident allusion to recent exhibitions in the Surrey Gardens. He then commenced his discourse in earnest, and painted selfishness in various forms, and directed some well-written satire against the lust of Princes and the ambition of aggressive monarchs. Henry VIII. and the late Czar Nicholas were made to sit for their portraits. Ultimately, Mr. Thompson attacked Mr. Spurgeon by name, and adduced instances of false taste from his discourses. An histrionic display, in which he mimicked the manner of two fops conversing on Mr. Spurgeon, was much applauded and encored, but the lecturer declined the invitation. Altogether Mr. Thompson has made a favourable impression, and may achieve popularity.

THE staff and officers employed in the various departments of Her Majesty's Theatre, to the number of nearly fifty, were entertained, on Monday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, through the liberality of Lord Ward—a nobleman whose name is so intimately associated with art in all its branches, and whose munificent support of Her Majesty's Theatre is well known. The dinner was sumptuous. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Nugent, one of the oldest and most respected officers of the theatre, supported by Mr. B. Barnett and Mr. Hargreave Jennings. Most ably was the gracious act of Lord Ward, and the feeling which actuated all present towards their respected director, interpreted by the chairman. Lord Ward's health was drunk with acclamation.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 13, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. (8 feet above level of sea, and reduced).	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adapted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb				Wet Bulb				Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
					9 A.M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.			
Jan. 7	30.277	34.0	21.9	29.4	28.6	28.6	33.5	33.1	28.6	28.6	33.5	33.1	S.	0	0.000
" 8	30.104	48.3	27.8	42.2	42.8	40.5	47.4	46.3	42.8	40.5	47.4	46.3	SW.	10	0.128
" 9	30.645	49.8	31.9	45.5	48.6	47.5	48.6	47.7	48.6	47.5	48.6	47.7	SW.	7	0.000
" 10	30.197	50.1	31.4	44.1	44.3	43.4	48.8	46.3	44.3	43.4	48.8	46.3	SW.	10	0.000
" 11	30.171	48.6	38.1	44.5	47.4	43.8	44.5	41.3	47.4	43.8	44.5	41.3	SW.	5	0.061
Dec. 12	30.572	43.2	28.0	36.1	33.1	32.5	41.2	38.8	33.1	32.5	41.2	38.8	W.	3	0.000
" 13	30.317	47.6	31.1	41.4	42.4	40.8	..	..	42.4	40.8	..	..	W.	2	0.014
Means	30.240	45.9	30.0	40.5	41.0	39.6	44.0	42.2	41.0	39.6	44.0	42.2			0.203

The range of temperature during the week was 28.2 deg. The ground was covered with thick hoar frost on the mornings of the 7th and 12th, and the cold was very severe on the former occasion. A very sudden change took place in the weather shortly after midnight of the 7th, when it commenced to rain, and the wind was blowing very violently during the night and on the following morning. The wind was again very high on the night of the 10th, and rain was falling, as likewise on the early morning of the 13th. The sky has occasionally been brilliantly clear, and the temperature generally high. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Jan. 6	30.237	27.1	23.4	87	10	23.5	29.3	ESE. SSE.	184	.000
" 7	30.248	32.0	28.7	89	8	22.0	38.2	SSE. SW.	154	.000
" 8	30.181	48.8	47.0	94	10	30.9	50.6	SW. SSW.	383	.156
" 9	30.148	44.9	42.0	90	5	47.9	50.5	SW. SSW.	404	.001
" 10	30.230	48.0	43.7	86	9	36.6	50.7	SW. SSW.	364	.030
" 11	30.272	43.3	38.0	83	4	47.5	48.1	SW. WNW.	333	.115
" 12	30.528	36.6	33.0	89	5	27.9	44.0	SW. SSW.	192	.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. A.M., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. P.M., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variations are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—The annual meeting of this society was held in the Stock Exchange, Glasgow, on Friday week. Interesting and highly satisfactory reports were submitted by the Secretary and the Actuary, from which it appeared that eighty-three members were enrolled during the year, making the present number 644; the amount paid during the same period was £431 18s. 1d.; and there were six funeral allowances of £10 each. The annual contributions of the members amounted to £1374 11s. 1d.; and the income (including interest on investments) to about £1780. The amount of the society's stock was stated at £8366 16s. 3d., of which £8000 is invested in heritable securities. The report concluded by saying that everything betokened a prosperous state of affairs.





CHINESE HARVEST, HONG-KONG.

## SKETCHES IN CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

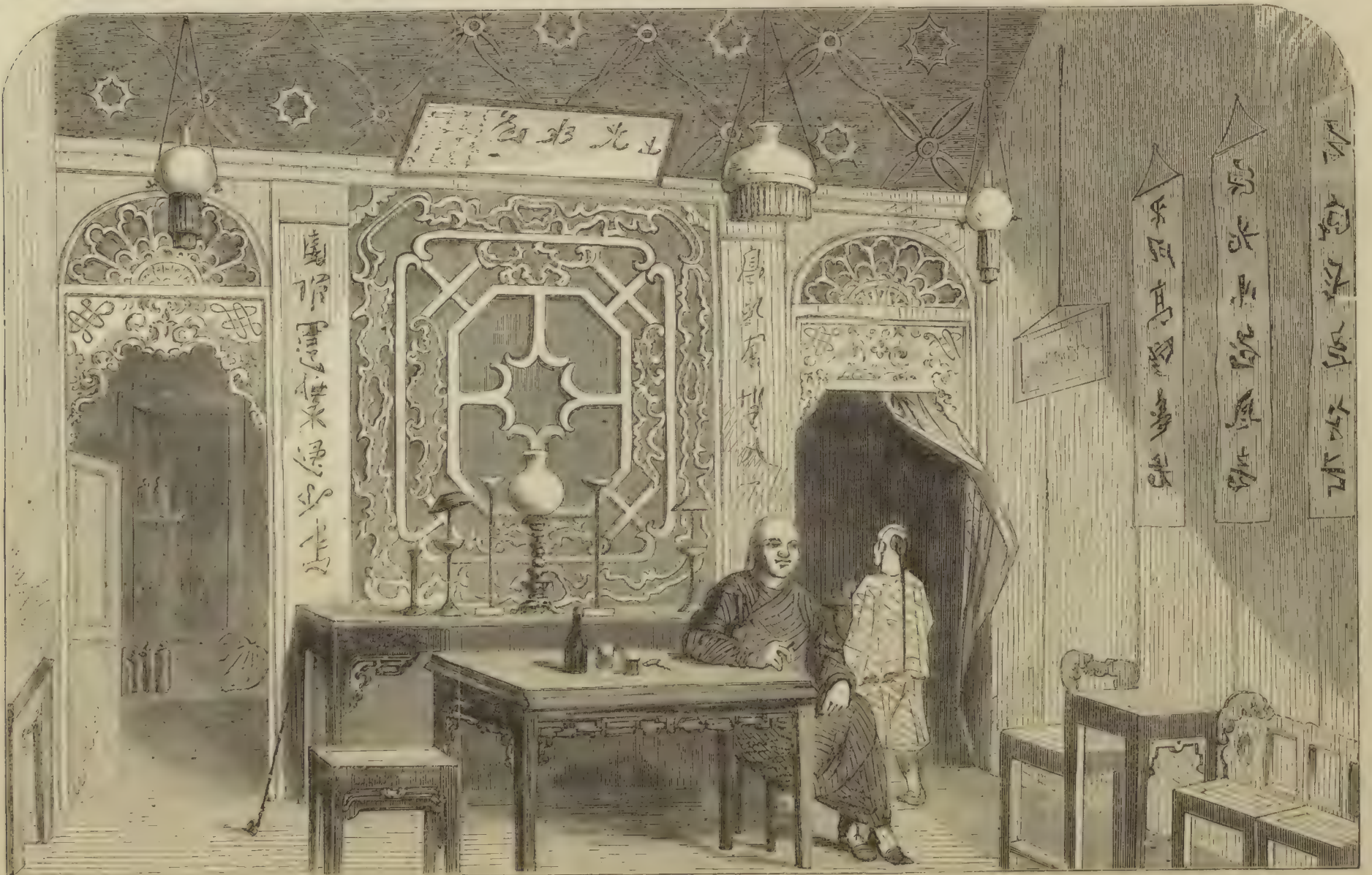
On the 1st of November I took a walk with a friend into the interior of Hong-Kong, and saw the process of rice-harvesting, beneath a bright, hot sun, the entire village population hard at work getting in the second crop of paddy. The principal part of the labourers are women, owing probably to the fact of the men being generally engaged in fishing. The paddy rice grows to a height of about two feet six inches. The fields are little patches of about fifty paces, on account of the unevenness of the ground. The rice is thrashed out of doors: first, in a tub with a screen, by a man, who takes a bunch in his two hands to strike the ears against the edge of a tub, and then gives the rice again to be thrashed on a floor made hard with *chunam*,

the Chinese asphalt. Ploughing is here done with a very primitive plough and a wonderfully small bullock, as the ground is soft and does not contain a single pebble. This is very well. After being harrowed it may receive a crop of sweet potatoes, or ground nuts. The women work with children on their backs. No one appears too young to take a part in the work. In the next fields are sugar-canes.

I send you also a sketch of the interior of a Chinese house. Everything in a native house is the perfection of neatness; everything is in its proper place, and beautifully clean. I do not know a nation equal to the Chinese for their tidiness. The ornaments of the room are quaint, but very pleasing. The native merchant is sitting down smoking his cigar. Directly we entered the house he sent us up beer, cigars, water, and biscuits; and soon after joined us. The walls are

covered with writings and paintings. There is abundance of lamps as you see.

We have occasionally "a Liberty Day ashore," when the tars drink and dance incessantly. Many of them had not been ashore for a year, so that their joy may be excused, for the grog-shops here are very numerous. The walls are generally decorated with pictures of European life. There are plenty of visitors of both sexes; and outside the door generally stand a crowd of gaping Chinamen. One day I went into a shop and sat down to make a sketch, but was so completely surrounded by Chinamen that it was a case of drawing under difficulties. They are so fond of anything in the shape of a picture that you run the risk of being suffocated if you attempt outdoor sketching.



INTERIOR OF A CHINESE HOUSE AT HONG-KONG.





THE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES IN THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

#### WATERSPOTS IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

I SEND you the accompanying Sketch of three Waterspouts seen by the *Princess Charlotte* on the morning of the 7th November, while standing down the Straits of Malacca, on her voyage to the seat of war in China. The phenomenon represented is of rare occurrence in this part of the world. When it does happen, the number of distinct columns of water is usually restricted to one or two. In the present instance the columns were remarkably well formed, and continued to maintain their full volume for a very considerable time. The sky was much overcast, and peals of thunder rolled among the clouds at the time of their appearance. They swept slowly along before the wind, gradually became attenuated, and at length vanished completely. Our voyage thus far has been a most prosperous one, the old ship—the first

being compelled to stand; and there were probably in all upwards of 3000 people assembled. Divine service commenced at seven o'clock. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Haydon; and the Scripture lessons by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, the Sub-Dean, with a voice of great power and clearness. At the conclusion of the prayers the Hundredth Psalm, new version, was sung by the choir and the congregation, the tune being the Old Hundredth. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Westminster. He selected the account of the barren fig-tree in the Gospel of St. Luke as a text, and proceeded for about forty minutes to preach an exposition of that parable. The following were the concluding words of the preacher:—"One word in conclusion. Christ gives as a token of His kingdom, that the Gospel was preached to the poor. There are some of the poor here to-night—would t ere were more. Let me say in my own name, and in the name of my brethren, a word to them. Others we cannot hinder coming here; but it was you we had chiefly in our eyes when these services were designed. You may be meanly clad, but on that account you are all the more welcome to us. Are your friends and neighbours the same—bring them with you here. We seek not to bring those that are churchgoers already; but we want the ignorant, the careless, and the profane. And you who are richer members of this congregation justify your presence by coming to bring others who would not come unless they were invited. You, the poor, complain sometimes that the rich shut you out from the church. If you would come here in such numbers as to shut them out from the services of the Abbey we should be all the better pleased, and thank God that the object for which these services were commenced—namely,

nounced, and the congregation dispersed, after listening to the Hallelujah Chorus.

The sermon next Sunday (tomorrow) evening will be preached by the Bishop of Oxford, and that on the following Sunday by the Dean of Canterbury.

#### CHRIST CHURCH, LUTON, BEDS.

THIS manufacturing town having rapidly increased in size within the last few years, the want of proper church accommodation induced some of the principal inhabitants, in conjunction with the Vicar, to raise a fund for building a new church. The building committee invited six architects to prepare designs in a friendly competition; and, upon the several plans being examined by the committee, the design prepared by Mr. Elliott, was unanimously selected as the best adapted for the purpose. A contract was therefore entered into with Mr. Robert Greig, builder, of Hanover-street, Pimlico, to carry out the works for the sum of £1700. The foundation-stone was laid by Mrs. S. B. Crawley, of Stockwood House, near Luton, on the 12th day of August, 1856, in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants.

The church stands due east and west, and is built in the style of the transition from Early English to the Geometrical period, and consists of a nave, north and south transepts, north aisle, and chancel, with small vestry attached. The church is built of red brick, with bands and diaper-work of black vitrified bricks, and Bath stone dressings from the Corsham Down quarry; the quoins are formed with white brick, and the roof is covered with Bangor Countess slates, laid in courses of blue and green. The chancel windows have been filled with very elegant stained glass, by Messrs. Heaton and Butler, of the New-road, Marylebone. The chancel roof is plastered from the nave by an acutely-pointed arch, springing from carved stone corbels, and under the wall-plate of the roof there is a course of Minton's encaustic tiles. The roof over the nave is composed of rafters and cross-braces, with curved braced principals at intervals, and covered with diagonally-laid boarding, stained and varnished. The chancel roof is plastered between the rafters, and coloured a deep blue. The font and pulpit are executed in Caen stone. The stalls in the chancel are of a very ornamental character; and the seats in the nave, which are low, open benches of deal, are stained and varnished.

The church will seat 700 persons, inclusive of 100 children; and the whole cost, including boundary walls, warming, and lighting, &c., has



WATERSPOUT IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

three-decker that has ever been seen in these waters—carrying herself in all weathers in the most creditable manner. We proceed on our way to Hong-Kong, where we hope to participate in events of stirring import.

CHARLES A. LEES, M.D.

#### SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE special services for the working classes at Westminster Abbey commenced on the evening of Sunday week. Seven o'clock being the hour fixed for commencing the service, as early as six a large number of persons had assembled at the entrance where the congregation were to be admitted—namely, that adjacent to Westminster School and the end of Victoria-street—and at half-past six 2000 persons were waiting for admission outside the iron gate. The Abbey bell commenced tolling for the service at half-past six; but the people were not admitted till about ten minutes later, and the result was that many persons, the females and a few children especially, experienced a very inconvenient degree of pressure from the multitude in the rear. The behaviour of all, however, was excellent, and the few policemen present had little difficulty in restoring order and preventing any casualty. The nave was brilliantly lighted by two rows of gaslights, provided expressly for the services to be inaugurated, no such modern invention having previously been witnessed within the Abbey walls.

Each row comprised eight branches, and each branch seven burners, two of the branches having each a ring of burners in addition, and the result was that the whole of the nave, from side to side, and from the floor to the roof, was illuminated, the light being such as to exhibit in bold relief the fine monumental sculptures.

The pulpit was placed in the centre of the nave, about twenty yards from the choir, and the interval between these was partly occupied by the choristers and the clergy in attendance. The seats provided for the congregation consisted of chairs, which were all immediately occupied. Every part of the nave was filled, several hundreds of persons

the preaching of the Gospel to the poor—was in the act of being fulfilled.

On Sunday evening last the second of the services for the working classes was celebrated in the nave of the old building. Although the police arrangements for the admission of the public were far better than on the previous Sunday, there was still great crowding. The nave was densely crowded by an attentive congregation. Full choral service was celebrated, the lessons being read by the Very Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, B.D., the Dean of Westminster. The preacher of the evening was the Rev. Lord John Thynne, one of the Canons of the Abbey and Sub-Dean. He selected for his text the second verse of the second chapter of the prophet Habakkuk:—"Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it." The clear voice of the preacher was heard perfectly throughout the building, and not a word was lost upon the congregation. He concluded an eminently practical sermon with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to abandon sin and to lead a religious life.

The benediction was then pro-



CHRIST CHURCH, LUTON, BEDS.



At St. George's, Hanover-square, on Monday evening, August 10th, 1869, at eight o'clock, by the Rev. Canon Hancocks, M.A., rector, commanding R.M.S. *Jurunda*, and was witnessed by the Rev. Canon Hancocks, Missionary Bishop Africa, son of James B. Buck, Esq., of Holt, Norfolk, and Maria Elizabeth Roberts, only daughter of Charles Roberts, Esq., Surgeon, M.R.C.S.L. and L.S.A., Porteaue-vue, Aldbon-road, Hammermith.

On the 7th inst. at the cathedral of Armagh, by the Rev. George Robinson, Rector of Tarragham, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Hogan, Vicar Choral, Charles John Calvert, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Salonica, to Martha, eldest daughter of George Robinson, Esq. J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant, Armagh.



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The Entire of Last Year's Stock Selling Off at reduced prices for such goods.  
Patterns free.  
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In French Merino, made up, and ready for wear. The French Merino alone is worth double the money.  
Price 17s. 9d.  
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**THE ROYAL MARRIAGE!!!**  
THE PRINCESS'S OPERA CLOAK.  
Now ready.  
A splendid assortment of



## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE Commander-in-Chief, having relieved the Lucknow garrison, returned to Cawnpore with the women and children, the wounded, and the State prisoners, twenty-three lacs of rupees, and the King's jewels; also, all the guns worth taking away. Sir James Outram had been left with a strong division at Alumbagh, in the vicinity of Lucknow. All the women and children from Lucknow, and most of the wounded, have safely reached Allahabad.

On the 26th General Windham attacked and routed the first division of the Gwalior Contingent, 3000 in number, which had arrived near Cawnpore, after crossing the Jumna at Calpee, taking all their guns except one light field-piece.

On the 27th November, the main body of the Gwalior Contingent entered the civil station of Cawnpore and burnt down the tents of three of our regiments. They were repulsed with severe loss in an attack they made on our entrenchments on the 28th November. The Rifles captured two of their 18-pounders. The 64th Regiment suffered severely. Brigadier Wilson was killed.

Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore on the evening of the 28th of November. He dispatched the women and wounded towards Allahabad on the 3rd of December, and on the 6th he attacked and completely routed the Gwalior Contingent, pursuing them for fourteen miles along the Calpee road, and capturing their camp, sixteen guns, and an immense quantity of ammunition, park stores, grain, bullocks, &c. Our loss was insignificant.

General Hope Grant pursued the fugitives of the Gwalior Contingent, and came up with them as they were beginning to cross their guns over the Ganges at Sera Ghaut. He attacked and totally routed them, capturing fifteen guns, and all their remaining stores and ammunition, without himself losing a man. The General was slightly wounded.

Sir Henry Havelock, worn out with fatigue and anxiety, died at Alumbagh on the 25th of November.

The Jaunpore frontier having been threatened by a large body of rebels, Colonel Longden fell back on Jaunpore. He was immediately reinforced by European troops. This had a great effect; and, up to the 8th of December, all was quiet on the frontier. Colonel Franks has been appointed to command the troops there.

The Rewah troops have twice defeated the Myhere rebels, capturing the forts of Kunchynpore and Zorah.

Mehidpore was attacked by rebels on the 8th of November. The Contingent behaved badly, and their officers were forced to escape. The rebels captured all the guns, and plundered the cantonment. They were, however, pursued by a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, under Major Orr; and, on the 12th of November, were cut up, after an obstinate fight, leaving a hundred dead on the field. All the guns and plunder were retaken.

Colonel Durand, with the column from Mhow, advanced on Mundesore on the 23rd of November. The rebels were attacked and defeated with heavy loss. Five of their guns were captured. Neemuch, which was threatened by these men, has thus been relieved, and the remnant of the insurgents, who still hold the fort of Mundesore, are much dispirited. Killed: Lieut. Redmayne, H.M. 14th Dragoons. Wounded: Lieuts. James, Martin, and Prendergast.

At Chittagong the detachment of the 34th N.I. mutinied on the 18th of November, released the prisoners, and plundered the Treasury. They have fled towards Sylhet. No lives have been lost. On hearing of the Chittagong mutiny, it was determined to disarm the three companies of the 3rd Native Infantry, stationed at Dacca. They resisted, but were overpowered, and fled towards Jelpigorie, the head-quarters of their regiment, leaving sixty killed. There sailors were killed. A detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry, with fifty Goorkhas and eighty Irregular Cavalry, have marched to intercept the mutineers from Dacca. The troopers fled during the night, but were fired upon by the rest of the party. The Europeans from Barjeelbing (?), with three guns, have been sent to Jelpigorie. Europeans have also been sent from Calcutta to Chittagong and Dacca.

Calcutta, Rohilcund, around Agra, and Delhi, seem tolerably quiet.

A petty insurrection at Kolapoor, on the 6th of December, was suppressed in three hours by the promptitude and decision of the Commissioner, Colonel Legrand Jacob.

A rising to resist the enforcement of the Disarming Act having taken place in the Southern Mahratta country, the insurgents, about 1000 strong, were attacked and defeated by Colonel Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta Horse, near Kullidgee, on the 30th of November, and the country has since been tranquil.

Two regiments of Holkar's Regular Infantry were disarmed at Indore on the arrival of the Mhow column; they, like the Regular Cavalry, having been conspicuous in the attack on the Residency, on the 1st of July.

Sir John Lawrence reports the Punjab quiet enough to permit the railway survey to be proceeded with.

Two thousand seven hundred and four men from England have arrived since the last mail.

## THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SHAH NUJEEF,  
Lucknow, Nov. 18, 1857.

My Lord,—I have the honour to apprise your Lordship that I left Cawnpore on the 9th November, and joined the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., the same day, at Camp Buntara, about six miles from Alumbagh.

There being a few detachments on the road, I deemed it expedient to wait till the 12th before commencing my advance.

On that day I marched early for Alumbagh.

The advanced guard was attacked by two guns and a body of about 2000 infantry. After a smart skirmish the guns were taken; Lieut. Gough, commanding Hodson's Irregular Horse, having distinguished himself very much in a brilliant charge by which this object was effected.

The camp was pitched on that evening at Alumbagh. This place I found to be annoyed to a certain extent by guns placed in different positions in the neighbourhood.

I caused the post to be cleared of lumber and cattle, and placed all my tents in it.

I made my arrangements for marching without baggage when I should reach the park of Dilkoosha, and the men were directed to have three days' food in their haversacks. I changed the garrison at Alumbagh, taking fresh men from it, and leaving her Majesty's 75th Regiment there, which had been so much harassed by its late exertions.

On the 14th, I expected a further reinforcement of 600 or 700 men, who joined my rear guard after my march had commenced in the morning of that day.

As I approached the park of Dilkoosha, the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire.

The advance guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and more infantry, composed of companies of her Majesty's 5th, 64th, and 78th Foot, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, supported by the 8th Foot. After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martinère, across the garden and park of the Martinère, and far beyond the canal. His loss was trifling, owing to the suddenness of the retreat.



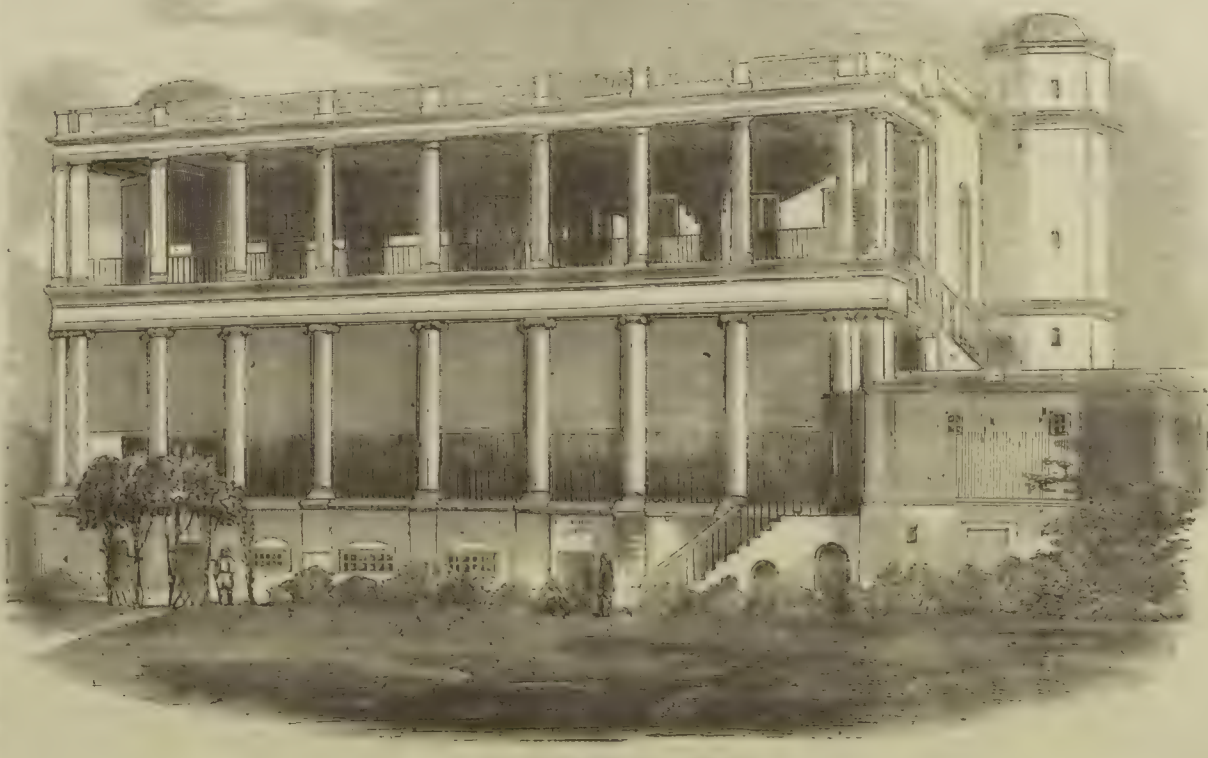
The Dilkoosha and Martinère were both occupied, Brigadier Hope's brigade being then brought up and arranged in position in the wood of the Martinère at the end and opposite the canal, being flanked to the left by Captain Bourchier's field battery and two of Captain Peel's heavy guns.

Shortly after these arrangements had been made the enemy drew out a good many people and attacked our position in front. He was quickly driven off, some of our troops crossing the canal in pursuit. On this occasion the 53rd, 93rd, and a body of the 4th Punjab Sikhs, distinguished themselves.

With the exception of my tents, all my heavy baggage, including provisions for fourteen days for my own force and that in Lucknow, accompanied me on my march across country to Dilkoosha, covered by a strong rearguard under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, of her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders. This officer distinguished himself very much in this difficult command, his artillery, under Captain Blunt, Bengal Horse Artillery, assisted by the Royal Artillery, under Colonel Craw-

ford, R.A., having been in action for the greater part of the day. The rearguard did not close up to the column until late next day, the enemy having hung on it until dark on the 14th. Every description of baggage having been left at Dilkoosha, which was occupied by her Majesty's 8th Regiment, I advanced direct on Secunderbagh early on the 16th. This place is a high-walled inclosure of strong masonry of 120 yards square, and was carefully loopholed all round. It was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of a hundred yards, which was also loopholed and filled with men.

On the head of the column advancing up the lane to the left of the Secunderbagh, fire was opened on us. The infantry of the advance guard was quickly thrown in skirmishing order, to line a bank to the right. The guns were pushed rapidly onwards, viz., Captain Blunt's troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Captain Travers's, Royal Artillery, heavy field battery. The troop passed at a gallop through a cross-fire from the village and Secunderbagh, and opened fire within easy musketry range in a most daring manner. As soon as they could be



THE RESIDENCY AT LUCKNOW.



pushed up a stiff bank, two 15-pounder guns, under Captain Travers, were also brought to bear on the building. Whilst this was being effected, the leading brigade of infantry, under Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, coming rapidly into action, caused the loopholed village to be abandoned; the whole fire of the brigade being then directed on the Secunderbagh. After a time a large body of the enemy, who were holding ground on the left of our advance, were driven in by parties of the 53rd and 93rd, two of Captain Blunt's guns aiding the movement. The Highlanders pursued their advantage and seized the barracks, and immediately converted them into a military post, the 53rd stretching in a long line of skirmishers in the open plain, and driving the enemy before them.

The attack on Secunderbagh had now been proceeding for about an hour and a half, when it was determined to take the place by storm through a small opening which had been made. This was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders and the 53rd and the 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston. There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunderbagh was effected, was immense—more than 2000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out. The officers who led these regiments were Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Captain Walton, her Majesty's 53rd Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry (since dead); and Major Barnston, her Majesty's 90th Foot.

Captain Peel's Royal Naval Siege Train then went to the front and advanced towards the Shah Nujeeb, together with the field battery and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

The Shah Nujeeb is a domed mosque with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the inclosure of the mosque was loopholed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack. This position was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders, under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss, but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the *Shannon* alongside an enemy's frigate. This brought the day's operations to a close.

On the next day communications were opened, to the left rear of the barracks, to the canal, after overcoming considerable difficulty. Capt. Peel kept up a steady cannonade on the building called the mess-house. This building, of considerable size, was defended by a ditch about twelve feet broad and scarped with masonry, and beyond that a loopholed mud wall. I determined to use the guns as much as possible in taking it. About three p.m., when it was considered that men might be sent to storm it without much risk, it was taken by a company of the 90th Foot, under Captain Wolsley, and a picket of her Majesty's 53rd, under Captain Hopkins, supported by Major Barnston's battalion of detachments under Captain Guise, her Majesty's 90th Foot, and some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett. The mess-house was carried immediately with a rush. The troops then pressed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the mess-house from the *Motee Mahal*, which consists of a wide inclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of Sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency. I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end. The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished. The troops, including all ranks of officers and men, had worked strenuously and persevered boldly in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force had exerted himself to the utmost, and now met with his reward.

It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp; the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed having made the longest forced marches from various directions to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow. Some from Agra, some from Allahabad—all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing forward for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence, which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine.

[His Excellency's despatch concludes with a long list of officers and others who had particularly distinguished themselves, and a return of casualties.]

In a subsequent report, dated "Alumbagh, Nov. 25," Sir Colin Campbell records the incidents connected with the evacuation of the Lucknow Residency. After giving an account of three days' skirmishes with the enemy, he proceeds thus:—

Having led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our pickets at midnight on the 22nd.

The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the commissariat of the garrison, and the state prisoners, had all been previously removed.

Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns, which it was thought undesirable to take away; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated.

The dispositions to cover their retreat and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope; but I am happy to say the enemy was completely deceived, and he did not attempt to follow. On the contrary, he began firing on our old positions many hours after we had left them. The movement of retreat was admirably executed, and was a perfect lesson in such combinations.

Each exterior line came gradually retiring through its supports, till at length nothing remained but the last line of infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy if he had dared to follow up the pickets.

The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to insure the safety of the force.

During all these operations, from the 16th inst., Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and now again formed the rear-guard as we retired to Dilkosha.

Dilkosha was reached at 4 a.m. on the 23rd inst. by the whole force. On the 22nd the enemy attacked at Dilkosha, but was speedily driven off, under Brigadier Little's orders.

I moved with General Grant's division to Alumbagh on the afternoon of the 24th, leaving Sir James Outram's division in position at Dilkosha, to prevent molestation of the immense convoy of the women and wounded, which it was necessary to transport with us. Sir James Outram closed up this day without annoyance from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, C. CAMPBELL, General, Commander-in-Chief.

## THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

The day before the mail left Calcutta, a Gazette Extraordinary was issued, with the official account which Brigadier Inglis has written of the defence of Lucknow, from the time of the death of Sir H. Lawrence. This important narrative is preceded by a General Order in Council, in which the Governor-General commends the defence in appropriate language. The narrative of Brigadier Inglis, which is dated Lucknow, 26th September, is as follows:—

In consequence of the very deeply-to-be-lamented death of Brigadier-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., late in command of the Oude Field Force, the duty of narrating the military events which have occurred at Lucknow since 29th June last, has devolved upon myself.

On the evening of that day several reports reached Sir Henry Lawrence that the rebel army, in no very considerable force, would march from Chinhut (a small village about eight miles distant on the road to Fyzabad) on Lucknow on the following morning; and the late Brigadier-General therefore determined to make a strong reconnaissance in that direction, with the view, if possible, of meeting the force at a disadvantage, either at its entrance into the suburbs of the city, or at the bridge across the Gokral, which is a small stream intersecting the Fyzabad-road, about half way between Lucknow and Chinhut.

The force destined for this service moved out at six a.m. on the morning of the 30th June.

The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers, who stated there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chinhut, proceeded somewhat farther than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees in overwhelming numbers. The European force and howitzer, with the Native Infantry, held the foe in check for some time, and had the six guns of the Oude Artillery been faithful, and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won in spite of an immense disparity in numbers. But the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors. They overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers, of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier-General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely out-flanked on both sides by an overwhelming body of infantry and cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire with the loss of three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oude gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The heat was dreadful, the gun ammunition was expended, and the almost total want of cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous. All the officers behaved well, and the exertions of the small body of volunteer cavalry—only forty in number—under Captain Radcliffe, 7th Light Cavalry, were most praiseworthy.

It remains to report the siege operations. It will be in the recollection of his Lordship in Council that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy not only the Residency but also the fort called Muchhee Bhowan, an old dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were moreover commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchhee Bhowan with regard to the Residency has already been described to the Government of India.

The untoward event to the 30th June so far diminished the whole available force, that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy both positions. The Brigadier-General, therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowan to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at twelve p.m. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers who were anxiously waiting the report, the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as has been already stated, the Muchhee Bhowan was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowan, has undergone in holding the position, is sufficient to show that, if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befel us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st July an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both; but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, Deputant Assistant Adjutant-General, received a contusion at the same time.

The late lamented Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of chief commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier.

The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved General when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the officiating chief commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st July, and died without a groan.

When the blockade was commenced only two of our batteries were completed; part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the staff of engineers. But his invariable reply was—"Spare the holy places, and private property too, as far as possible." And we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices, and respect to the right of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol-shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire, day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded, who were lying in the banquetting-hall, which had been turned into a hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin and other women and children were shot dead in a room into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from twenty to twenty-five guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within fifty yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them, while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time, rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches, about eight feet in depth, in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our ball sharpshooters could only see their heads while in the act of loading.

The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 27th of July, on which day, at ten a.m., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine made our outer line of defences at the Water Gate. The mine, however, which was close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire, that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack our S post, and came on to within fifty yards of the post, which, according to Lieut. Longman, 13th N.I., who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the un-covenanted service, a few of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and of the 13th N.I., an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at two p.m. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual.

Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine close to the brigade mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of twenty feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. S. J. M. Lawrence's quarters. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the brigade mess, that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While this operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore battery, and succeeded in forcing themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the ladders being again, the red flag, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loopholed defences, from whence they kept up for the rest of the day an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 15th of August the enemy sprung another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very bad effect. Captain Orr (unattached), Lieutenants Mechem and Sopitt, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than seven men were buried alive under the rains, from whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a most determined nature from the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of her Majesty's 32nd and 84th Foot.

On the 5th September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine, a few feet short of the bastion of the 15-

Pounder gun in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, driven back with loss by hand grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprung another mine close to the brigade mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewn in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of cantonments.

The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure, and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy invariably commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine—a species of offensive warfare for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated; and, had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might, perhaps, have ended in the capture of the place. But, by countermine in all directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterranean advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labour, however, which devolved upon us in making these countermines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy. The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd within the limits of a despatch even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry, which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed, as they have been, to a never ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that, too, with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded, for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one. All therefore had to stand to their arms and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted, up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G.C.B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigues duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however, that any word of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labours have been—labours in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers, and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine; all have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullock; and all, accoutred with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier, and man to defend the post assigned him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had intrusted to his care with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of the straggling position, which was so nobly fortified, that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts, the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

It further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the rootless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and, lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes we were left without any information whatever regarding the position of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in, with the object of inducing our scouts and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers daily, calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned until the twenty-sixth day of the siege, when a pensioner named Ungud came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately dispatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th August—or some thirty days later—that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements; and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram, on the 25th September.

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption, it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhoea; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, gave coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people, who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their own scanty meals, entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of his Lordship in Council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! I have been made widows, and their children fatherless, in this cruel struggle. But all such seemed resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch of Polkhampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.

It only remains for me to bring to the favourable notice of his Lordship in Council the names of those officers who have most distinguished themselves and afforded me the most valuable assistance in these operations.

Here follows a long account of those who, whether among the living or the dead, have rendered most eminent services.

Brigadier Inglis concludes his interesting narrative as follows:—

With respect to the native troops, I am of opinion that their loyalty has never been surpassed. They were indifferently fed and worse housed. They were exposed, especially the 13th Regiment, under the gallant Lieutenant Aitken, to a most galling fire of round-shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort, persuasion, promise, and threat was alternately resorted to in vain to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans, who, in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion. All the troops behaved nobly, and the names of those men of the native force who have particularly distinguished themselves have been laid before Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who has promised to promote them. Those of the European force will be transmitted in due course for the orders of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express, on the part of myself and the members of this garrison, our deep and grateful sense of the conduct of Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., of Brigadier General Havelock, C.B., and of the troops under those officers who so bravely came to our relief at so heavy a sacrifice of life. We are also repaid for such suffering and privation by the sympathy which our brave deliverers say our perious and unfortunate position has excited for us in the hearts of our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of her Majesty's dominions.

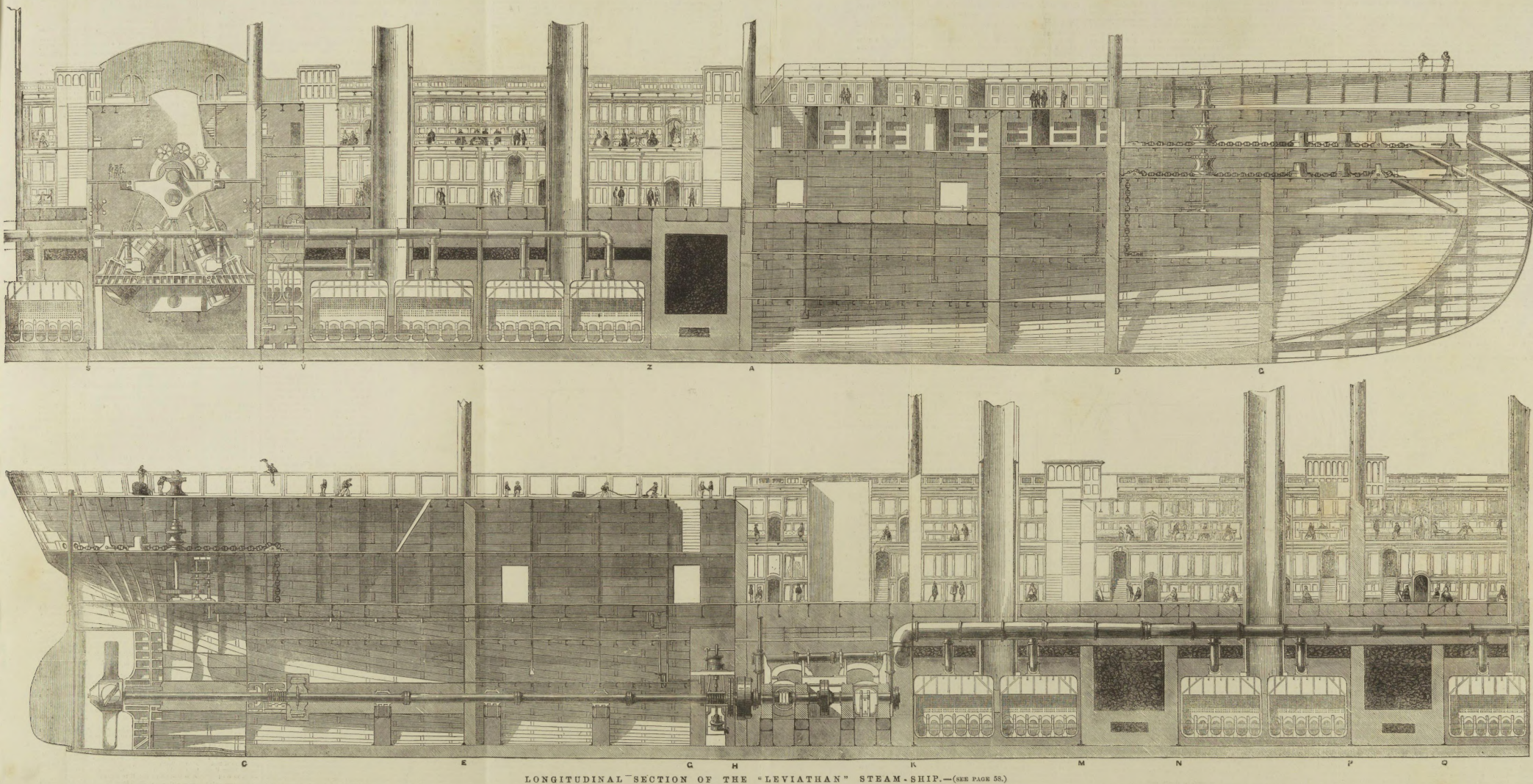
In reference to the above despatch of Colonel Inglis, a divisional order of Major-General Outram says:—

The Major-General believes that the annals of warfare contain no brighter page than that which will record the bravery, fortitude, vigilance, and patient endurance of hardships, privation, and fatigue displayed by









LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE "LEVIATHAN" STEAM-SHIP.—(SEE PAGE 55.)

## THE "LEVIATHAN" STEAM-SHIP.

We engrave above a longitudinal sectional view of this stupendous steam-ship. As our readers must be already familiar with the external and internal details of the ship, we shall, at present, confine ourselves to the references explanatory of the above engraving—From G to H contains the aperture for the screw shaft. Above are the strengthening frame supporting the screw shaft. Above are the caps and the cast-iron bits for the chain cable. From H to K contains the screw-shaft and its pedestal, and auxiliary engine for working capstans and for turning screw-shaft at a moderate velocity should it be necessary to disconnect screw-engines from shaft if the vessel is under canvas. Above is cargo-room, ship's stores, &c. From K to L contains the screw-engines of Messrs. Watt and Co., above which are cabins and berths for engineers, &c. From L to M contains six pairs of boilers for screw-engines, with the steam-pipe leading thence; above and on either side are the coal-bunkers, between each set of boilers; above are some of the principal saloons, with berths on each side of ship; and on deck is the captain's cabin. From M to N contains the paddle-engine, and above are the engineers and stokers' berths, &c. From N to O contains auxiliary engines and boilers for working capstans forward, with a shaft as represented, and gear to work the capstans at any required velocity. These engines are also for pumping water from double side of vessel when necessary. Above is the gear-work as at present intended to be placed. From O to P are four pairs of boilers, belonging to the paddle-engines front of the funnel, in the ladies' cabin, and from that to the paddle-engine-room in the drawing-room on deck, under which are some of the principal saloons and berths on the other side.

From M to P are four decks for cargo, chainlocks, and capstans worked by steam-power similarly to the after-ones; the berths for crew, hospital, &c. From P forward contains bits for chain-cable, stoppers, and law-pipes. The inward side is the termination of inner skin of ship forward, between which and outer skin are strong wrought-iron vertical and horizontal strengthening plates. We are indebted to Mr. Marsden, C.E., of Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s establishment, for the drawing whence the above has been engraved.

## THE PROGRESS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

In the spring of the year 1802 a small party of gentlemen, among whom were Lord Dundas, the Honourable George Dundas, B.N., and Archibald Spence, Esq., of Edinburgh, met together at Leith No. 20 on the Forth and Clyde Canal, to witness some experiments to be made by a small vessel, which was to be propelled by means of a steam-engine. This vessel had been constructed at the cost of Lord Dundas, of Xerxes, and had been fitted with a steam-engine designed and constructed by an ingenious young mechanic named William Symington, who was now ready with his vessel and novel machinery to show the world what great things he could accomplish by the aid of the recently introduced power of steam. The day was rough and boisterous, a violent March wind blew in direct opposition to the vessel's course, and many and grave were the doubts expressed as to the possibility of Mr. Symington's little vessel making head against the gale, when all other vessels were quietly laid by windward. But such was the confidence Mr. Symington had in his own vessel, that not only could he make a passage to Glasgow in his own vessel, but (to the surprise of the lookers on) he attached two vessels of seventy tons burden to the stern of his own, and all being ready started his machinery. Away dashed the little steamer tugging

after her the two heavy barges, and in spite of a gale of wind dead ahead and all sorts of unfavorable propensities she reached Port Dundas, Glasgow, in six hours from the time of starting, the distance being nineteen miles and a half, her speed being at the rate of three miles and a quarter per hour. The little vessel that made this splendid trip was named by Symington the *Charlotte Dundas*, in honour of his patron's daughter, afterwards Lady Milnes. This vessel was the first practical steamer in the world, and made this first useful voyage only fifty-five years ago. Lord Dundas was induced, from the success of this trial, to propose to the Duke of Bridgewater the adoption of steam-vessels to tow the barges on his canals. The Duke saw at a glance the advantages this system offered, and at once commissioned Symington to construct eight vessels for him, on the same plan as the *Charlotte Dundas*. Symington returned to Scotland armed with the splendid prospect before him; but, on arriving there, he met with bitter disappointment—the committee for managing the canal had decided not to employ steam-vessels, and the Duke of Bridgewater was dead. Unable to struggle against his misfortune, Symington laid up his boat in a creek of the canal; and for some years after, as people passed to and fro over Bridgewater's drawbridge, they stopped to look at the *Charlotte Dundas*, and admired her as an interesting and ingenious contrivance which had turned out to be of no real use—this, this first practical steam-boat, and the parent of all those splendid vessels that now continually navigate every river, lake, and ocean in the world. Steam had been applied as a propelling power to vessels before this trial of the *Charlotte Dundas*, but not in such a manner as to give hopes of its eventually coming into use. A Mr. Miller, of Dalreavon, had made a variety of experiments with a double boat to be propelled by a paddle wheel kept in motion by the revolutions of a capstan worked in the ordinary manner. Mr. James Taylor, who resided with Mr. Miller, observing the difficulty of maintaining the velocity of the paddle-wheel when worked by manual labour, proposed to Mr. Miller to employ a steam-engine for this purpose. Mr. Miller agreed, and young Mr. Symington, who was engaged

at some mines in the neighborhood, was desired to make an engine for Mr. Miller's boat on a plan which he had recently devised, and which gave a rotary motion to the engine, which feature was then a novelty. When Mr. Symington had completed his engine, an experiment was tried on the lake at Dalreavon, which was considered satisfactory; but it was not until Symington's ingenuity had got together all the most recent improvements in steam machinery, and properly applied them, that a practical steam-boat could be said to exist. In the *Charlotte Dundas* there was an engine with the steam acting on both sides of the piston (which was Watt's invention), working a connecting rod and crank (Richard's invention), and the union of the crank to the axis of Miller's improved paddle-wheel (Symington's patented invention). The names of Miller and Taylor are usually associated with that of Symington, and claims have been set up by the friends of both the former gentlemen as each being entitled to the honour of being the inventor of steam navigation. While Mr. Symington was engaged upon his experiments, there came one day a stranger, who said that he was about to return to America, but having heard of Mr. Symington's steamboat, he could not leave Scotland without seeing it; he moreover stated that he was much interested in steam navigation and could be of service to Symington by furthering his views in America. Steam was accordingly got up, and the stranger was carried up and down the canal in Symington's steam-vessel, and allowed to make sketches of the vessel and her machinery. This gentleman was Robert Fulton; he returned to America, and Symington never heard of him afterwards. Fulton, immediately on his arrival in America, commenced (in conjunction with Chancellor Livingston) the building of a steam-vessel, which was launched, with engines by Boulton and Watt, and made a most successful trip from New York to Albany, at an average speed of five miles an hour; this was in August, 1807. The vessel was called the *Clermont*, and to Robert Fulton the Americans owe the introduction of steam navigation, although Pritch, Rumsey, and Stevens had all

made experiments in it before the building of the *Clermont*, but none of them were of a practical character; Fulton had himself previously constructed a vessel in France to be worked by steam power. The 16th of January, 1812, was a most important day for the interests of steam navigation, for on that day Mr. Henry Bell, of Hellenburgh, launched a vessel called the *Comet*, propelled by paddle-wheels, driven by a steam engine of three-horse power, the vessel being forty feet long and of thirty tons burden. Mr. Bell issued a circular, dated 15th August, 1812, stating that his vessel, called the *Comet*, was elegant, commodious, and safe. The *Comet* was thoroughly successful, and continued to ply between Glasgow and Greenock for some time. The fear of an explosion having entirely passed away, the traffic increased rapidly. When the *Comet* started the number of passengers up and down did not exceed eighty. Four years afterwards five or six hundred daily passed up and down the Clyde, either for business or pleasure. From this time steam navigation made rapid advances both in England and America, and steam navigation with paddle-wheels soon became general, not only for river passages, but long voyages. As early as 1813, a vessel, called the *Stromed*, made a passage from New York to Liverpool, using steam only occasionally. From Liverpool she proceeded to St. Petersburg, and afterwards rounded the Atlantic. In 1826 a vessel was built in London, called the *Fadette*. She was fitted with engines by Mackley, had a copper boiler of most extensive character, was made most complete in every respect, and commanded by Captain Johnson, she started from Falmouth on a voyage to Calcutta, which place she reached in 113 days. Considering the early date at which this voyage was made, it may be ranked as one of the most successful and interesting of any ever made. In 1828 the *Great Western*, the first large, powerful ocean steamer, made a most successful passage across the Atlantic, and at once settled the question as to the capabilities of steam-vessels for making long ocean voyages. In 1841 her Majesty's steam-ship *Devon* left England, and afterwards circumnavigated the globe.

For some years previous to this time experiments had been occasionally made with iron as a material for constructing ships, but it was not until the establishment of a regular iron ship-building work at Blackwall that iron came generally into use for ship-building. Mr. Ditchburn had been largely engaged in the construction of wooden vessels for many years, and, observing the rapid growth of steam navigation, saw at once that iron was a much better material for steam-vessels than wood. He determined, therefore, to start a ship-building establishment especially devoted to that material. Mr. C. May became a partner with him in this concern, and it met with the most successful success. In the course of the next ten years some hundreds of the fastest steam-ships, vessels, yachts, and boats, were launched from this establishment. Iron ship-building soon became a regular business at most of the north country ports, many of which offered greater facilities than the London river. In 1840 Mr. Ditchburn retired from the Blackwall establishment, and his late partner carried it on until a recent period—ships of prodigious size being constantly launched, intended to navigate every part of the world. The introduction of iron as a material for ship building immensely advanced the interests of steam navigation, as it enabled the builders to construct vessels of enormous size with the finest water lines, which enabled them to reach the high speeds now attained. It required much scientific knowledge, labour, and ingenuity to first properly utilize the wood and iron parts in the construction of iron ships; and afterwards had to be made throughout the whole of the detail. It is to Mr. Ditchburn that the merit of this is chiefly due. In the year 1840 Joseph Bramah, the inventor of the hydraulic press, applied, &c., took out a patent for an engine, and a propeller for vessels, which he described as being like a smoke-jack, and which he called a "screw-propeller." This is the first machine ever made of this excellent contrivance. Mr. Bramah never tried it, but it is certainly due to the merit of having first invented it. Other patents were taken out after this by Littleton, Shorter, and



Brown; and an American named Stevens worked a boat with a contrivance of similar character.

On the 13th of July, 1836, Captain Ericson, of the Swedish Navy, patented an arrangement of screw-propellers; and after making a variety of experiments on the Thames of a most satisfactory character before some of the Lords of the Admiralty, from whom he received no encouragement, he left England for America where he has successfully applied the screw-propeller to numbers of vessels.

On the 1st of May, 1836, Francis Pettit Smith obtained letters patent for improvements in a screw-propeller.

In 1839 a company was formed carrying out Smith's improvements, and a vessel called the *Archimedes* built and fitted with the screw. The trials of this vessel were very satisfactory, but the screw did not for a time make much way.

In 1845 the largest vessel that had been constructed made her first voyage across the Atlantic; she was fitted with the screw-propeller, and was built of iron; this was the *Great Britain*.

Previous to this a yacht, called the *Fairy*, had been designed and constructed for her Majesty by Mr. Ditchburn. This vessel was propelled by a screw, and was the first screw-vessel in her Majesty's service, and although it was one of the early applications of the screw, it has turned out one of the best, as the vessel maintains a high character at this time.

Screw-propellers are now applied to every description of craft from the largest line of battle ship to the smallest pleasure-boat. The last application is peculiar: it is that of applying the screw as a propelling power in conjunction with the paddle-wheel. This is being done in the last and most wonderful specimen of naval architecture, the *Leviathan*.

## LITERATURE.

THE GORDIAN KNOT. By SHIRLEY BROOKS. Illustrated by John Tenniel. Bentley. No. 1.

The serial form of publication, as regards fiction, has several disadvantages; but writers who have succeeded with fictions so presented consider those disadvantages more than counterbalanced by its benefits. There is the temptation to make each number brilliant or exciting, at the expense of the artistic conduct of the story; and there is the interruption, which the monthly interval allows, and perhaps encourages, in the author's labours, and which sometimes induces him to depart from, without improving, his early design. On the other hand, there are the wide publicity given to the publication; the continuous selections from its pages, which are, during the whole time of issue, a subject for remark by the critical press; and, consequently, there is the public's familiar acquaintance with its characters, so constantly re-appearing before the reader of periodical literature and the journals. On the whole the arena is a very fair one, but it demands sustained strength and wariness on the part of the literary athlete who enters it.

Mr. Shirley Brooks, who engages for the first time in this form of

tion. The author has introduced some of them at a fife given by the manager of the Opera-house, and the most interesting is the young gentleman, Mr. Philip Arundel, who is at once stricken by the fascinations of Margaret, and who imparts his admiration to a *fidas Achates*, his partner in Temple chambers. But it is in the home of the London aunt, wife of a bankrupt speculator who seems to have rallied his fortunes, that Margaret's nature has to be tried; and we presume, from the exceedingly scrambling and foolish character of her aunt, that her patience will be tried at no very distant date.

Mr. Brooks is certainly one of the most graceful writers of the period. We would strongly recommend him as a model to many of the literary aspirants of the day who are either infected with Carlyle or Ruskinism. It is something to meet with a pure, healthful style in these degenerate days, when French and German idiom threaten to inundate our noble language. We should also notice that a vein of playful humour pervades all Mr. Brooks's sketches, either of society or individual character. It is more akin to wit than sarcasm, and often possesses the highest elements of both. The author has evidently too much genuine *bon homie* to be a scoffer; but then his exquisite sense of the ludicrous impels him to indulge a certain sly merriment, which we must confess we relish exceedingly.

We must congratulate Mr. Brooks upon his having obtained the co-operation of Mr. Tenniel. The illustrations which that admirable artist has contributed are of the highest kind—thoughtful, conscientious, and finished. Mr. Tenniel's reputation stands too high to need eulogy, and the noble engraving which he supplied to *Punch* a few months ago, depicting the "British Lion's Vengeance," is in every household. For his friend and collaborator, Mr. Brooks, he has put forth his best energies; and we think so highly of the art displayed in the illustrations to the "Gordian Knot," that we pay it with much pleasure the recognition of re-engraving one of them for these columns. The scene shall be described by the author. It is laid in the docks, on board the *Indianian* vessel, which has brought home little Margaret and her ayah.

On the third day from the departure of the kind-hearted Lady McCulloch there was a disembarkation which greatly interested Margaret. This was the landing from the vessel of a tiger of considerable size and much beauty. He had been imported by an enthusiastic Fellow of the Zoological Society, who designed a worthy present to his associate beast-fanciers. He, more mindful of his expected guest than the Spencers had been of theirs, hurried up from the north as soon as the ship was telegraphed, and hastened to the docks to welcome his growing bargain. Mr. Mungie (he has since twice changed his name, and each time, I am happy to say, for an estate, so he will hardly be recognised; came on board to superintend the transfer of his property from the ship to the van. Margaret and the delighted old gentleman were friends in a minute.

"And who is Boosey?"  
"That is," said the child, pointing to the ayah, who was watching the tiger's cage, as it was forced along the deck. She was watching it, and its occupant, with no friendly eye; the native—and especially the native women—regards the beast of the jungle as an enemy to whom no quarter



THE AYAH AND HER CHARGE.—FROM "THE GORDIAN KNOT."

publication, appears well aware that it demands the best effort of his pen. He has laid with evident forethought the foundations of his story. In doing so he has broken fresh ground. The "Gordian Knot," a title by which we presume he intends to indicate the "knot matrimonial," opens with scenery and *dramatis personae* entirely apart from those of the ordinary run of writers, and equally so from the themes selected by the *eminentissimi*. As far as the structure of the opening permits us to judge, we may conjecture (and Mr. Tenniel's admirable medallions on the cover aid us to suppose) that the staple interest of the work will arise from the trials and temptations, but we trust not the errors, of a beautiful girl, Miss Spencer, who, having been educated in a religious family, is transferred, at the moment when her attractions are most charming, to a household where she is surrounded by a much less wholesome atmosphere. She has already lovers of various kinds around her, through whose trifling or hopeless pretensions the fierce passion of a cousin, Alban Cheriton, rushes to her discomfiture, but, we apprehend, not to his own advantage. For there has risen the elegant figure of a careless young man of good family, an Etonian and Templar, who seems destined to win in the race against the more earnest man. We only hope that, if Mr. Arundel carries off the prize, he will be more worthy of it than certain indications in the aforesaid medallions would induce us to surmise, for the pains which the author has taken to endear the heroine to his readers will react to his own damage should her fortunes be unworthy of her graces.

Mr. Brooks has opened his story quietly, and with the determination that the antecedents of those who are to work it out shall be clearly comprehended. He has sketched the calm little Shropshire town in which the girlhood of his heroine is passed, and has dwelt, with elaborated strokes, upon its tranquillity, and that of the society in which she has been reared, in order, doubtless, to account for phases of character hereafter to be brought into view. The family of relatives, with whom Margaret Spencer (on her coming from India, a mere child, with a faithful ayah) is brought up, is depicted in the most favourable way, and the religion of this household is of the most genuine description. There is the father, Mr. Cheriton, a model country doctor, whose relations with his neighbours, high and low, are carefully shown, and for some of whose features an original has, we imagine, sat. There is his amiable and bright-natured wife; and then there are three cousins, the eldest of whom is the Alban of whom we have spoken. All these are distinctly-drawn characters, and will probably figure in some part of the after-story. The love of the high-minded parents for their accomplished son may have to sustain a severe trial in his rejection by Margaret, and it may be the author's intention to test the validity of their religion by their conduct hereafter; but it is scarcely fair to forestall.

In London, again, we have a different set of characters in prepara-

should be given, and Boosey was intolerant of the system of making a pet of such a prisoner.

"A fine tiger," said Mr. Mungie, crossing to where she stood.  
"A fine devil," returned the Hindoo, in a low voice. "Shoot him, and burn his head."

"You cruel woman," exclaimed the indignant Mr. Mungie. "I don't believe that you are fit to be entrusted with the care of a child."

"What Miss Maggie thinks?" said the ayah, looking affectionately at her charge, who, in reply, clasped one dark hand fondly in two little white ones.

"Well," said Mr. Mungie who could not help being appeased by this loving demonstration, "but you ought to love all God's creatures, and not talk of destroying them."

"Much love for tiger—locking him up in a small cage," said the nurse.

"He is thankful!"

"Ah!" said the naturalist, "but you don't understand, my good woman. We wish to admire the wonderful works of Providence, and—steady there!" he exclaimed, as the men who were bringing the cage on let it strike rather violently against the bulwark. He was, perhaps, not altogether sorry at finding an excuse for not finishing the argument.

"Devil well out of the ship," muttered the ayah.

"But see, how splendid his eyes are, Boosey," said Margaret. "And there was a growl for you! Is not he in a rage with the men for carrying him about?" And she ran forward, in perfect fearlessness, to obtain a better view of the savage. His furious stare fell on her, and the ayah rushed up to drag her out of the influence of what the Hindoo believed to be an evil eye. Boosey had drawn back Margaret a few paces, when one of the rollers on which the cage was moved slipped from its place, the cage received another violent shock, and the next moment there was a wild cry among the men as they retreated in terror. The woodwork had partially given way, and the tiger's paws were forcing an opening.

The maddened ayah saw, or fancied she saw, that the savage's eyes were still fixed on her child, and it was with a cry scarcely less wild than the yell with which the beast, the next instant, writhed himself into freedom, that she elated Margaret, and thrust her to the head of the cabin stairs. The tiger made his bound at the same instant, and had the ayah been an English servant, with all the same devotion, she could not have interposed in time to save the fair little head. But her earnest love inspired a singular effort, and the lithe frame of the Hindoo seemed to curl, as it were, around the body of the child, and the brute's paw descended as he passed.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—(From a Correspondent at Toronto).—In Canada the Jerusalem artichoke flowers invariably—i.e., as invariably as any wild or domesticated plant flowers in England or Canada. The flower is the sunflower in miniature, and it usually continues till cut off by the frost in October, sooner or later, according to the season. As a vegetable the artichoke is invaluable, as the roots (in the ground) bear the frost nearly as well as the parsnip; while the potato, as is well known, is very perishable under similar circumstances. The artichoke grows well, and yields abundantly, even in a stiff clay or poor sand, though its best produce is in a well-manured light loam. In this country (Canada) we are subject occasionally, in the summer, to dry "spells," and this is almost the only circumstance which interferes with its productiveness.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Alfieri Theatre, at Turin, was totally burnt on the night of the 5th inst.

Messrs. Messenger and Son, of Birmingham, have made a present of a bronze statuette of the Queen and the Prince of Wales to the Princess Royal.

The following gentlemen have been unanimously chosen to fill the vacancies in the Council of the Society of Arts:—Thomas Dyke Acland, Dr. Thomas King Chambers, Thomas Sopwith, F.R.S., and Sir Thomas Phillips.

The "act" for the navigation of the Danube, drawn up by the Riverain Commission, is in 47 articles. The *Nord de Brussels* complains that undue advantage is given by it to the vessels of Austria.

The Queen has appointed Walter Harding, Esq., to be Chief Justice; Henry Connor, Esq., to be First Puisne Judge; and Henry Lushington Phillips, Esq., to be Second Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Natal.

The Circassians, under Sefer Pacha, have taken the fort of Adekor, after a stout resistance. The garrison of 1200 troops was massacred.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week, was 2584, of which 599 were new cases.

A number of men acquainted with the cultivation of vines have just been engaged in different departments of France to go to Australia, where the cultivation of the vines of Burgundy and Bordeaux has perfectly succeeded.

Her Majesty has appointed William Hepburn Rennie, Esq., to be Auditor-General for Hong-Kong; Thomas Manners, Esq., to be Surgeon to the Penal Settlement in British Guiana; and George James Evelyn, Esq., to be Sub-Treasurer for St. Christopher.

The University of St. Andrew has conferred its degree of LL.D. on Mr. James Scott Bowerbank, the founder of the Palaeontographical Society.

Sir John C. Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park, Grantham, at his audit at Gainsboro' on the 5th inst., returned 10 per cent. to his North Lincolnshire tenantry.

On Sunday evening the second of the new series of Nonconformist services designed for the benefit of the working classes was held at Exeter-hall, the preacher being the Rev. Newman Hall, minister of Surrey Chapel (Rowland Hill's). The hall was crowded to overflowing.

Colonel Bertrand, the nephew of the celebrated general of that name, who was with Napoleon at St. Helena, has been appointed director of the Arsenal of La Fère.

One of the first notices in the order-book of the House of Commons on the re-opening of Parliament, is the proposed annuity of £1000 to General Havelock.

A despatch from Toronto states that on the 24th ult. a fight took place at Ferris during the election, and that one man was shot dead and another stabbed.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, on passing through Brussels, was received by the King of the Belgians at a private audience.

The galleries, libraries, and reading-room of the British Museum are open after the usual vacation.

Her Majesty has granted a pension of £150 per annum to the daughters of the late Dr. Paris. Mr. Paris, the eldest son of the family, has received an appointment in the new Court of Probate.

At the Great Northern Hospital, King's Cross, the number of registered attendances of patients last year was more than 70,000.

Professor Rogers, the author of the "Eclipse of Faith," has become principal of Lancashire Independent College, a post vacant by the resignation of Dr. Vaughan.

The Hon. W. George Jerningham, secretary of legation at Rio Janeiro, is appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General for Peru, in the room of Mr. Stephen Henry Sullivan, deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Hugo van der Nalmer as Consul at Melbourne for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Lord Palmerston, says the *Dundee Advertiser*, has handsomely intimated to Mrs. Dick his intention to continue to her the pension of £50 a year granted to Mr. Dick from the Literary Fund.

On Monday, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner, at the Mansion House, the members of the household.

The Bishop of Carlisle has just revived the ancient order of Rural Dean in his diocese.

The *Philadelphia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from Philadelphia, was struck with lightning during a heavy squall, in lat. 48, long. 25, by which two men were killed, and three badly wounded.

The Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish has been gartered by the title of Baron Chesham, of Chesham, in the county of Buckingham.

The Church of All Saints, Stamford, was reopened on Tuesday week, after complete restoration, achieved chiefly by the exertion of the Rev. N. Walters, the incumbent.

The first volume of M. Guizot's Memoirs, announced for the 15th inst. yesterday, includes the period which intervened between the retirement of Louis XVIII. to Ghent, on the return of Napoleon from Elba, and the ministry of M. Decazes.

The Duke of Devonshire, on Wednesday week, gave a ball at Hardwicke for his household, neighbouring tenantry, &c., which proved a very agreeable gathering. The fine old entrance-hall, was tastefully decorated with holly, evergreens, &c., and formed an excellent ball-room.

In a country graveyard in New Jersey (U.S.) there is a plain stone erected over the grave of a young lady, with only this inscription upon it:—"Julia Adams, died of thin shoes, April 17, 1829, aged 19."

It is reported that a maiden lady lately deceased, in the East Riding, had in her possession at the time of her decease 350 dresses—principally silks and satins of the best qualities, 300 of which were made up, and the remaining 50 in the piece.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday night last, containing tables of the fees to be taken by the officers of the Court of Probate, and by the proctors, solicitors, and attorneys practising therein, as well as in the district registries.

The Rev. G. C. Gleason, of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, was found dead in his bed-room on Saturday morning last, with his face in a shallow bath. He was subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed he was suffocated by the water during an attack of that complaint.

It is estimated that there are four millions of female snuff takers in the United States, using on an average two pounds each per annum, or eight million pounds, at an expense of two million dollars!

The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society have fixed that the summer congress of its members shall be held at Farnham, and have resolved to invite the Bishop of Winchester to preside on the occasion.

Last week the visitors at the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3439; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2528. On the three students' days (admission to the public ed.), 635; one students' evening, (Wednesday), 85. Total, 6687.

At the Christmas quarter sessions for the North Riding of Yorkshire, held at Northallerton on Tuesday week, Lord Greenock was appointed chairman of the sessions for that division of the county, in the place of the Right Hon. J. C. Dundas, resigned.

It is proposed to erect a suitable monument to General Havelock. Communications to be addressed to W. F. Morris, Esq., 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.; and contributions to Messrs. Coutts, Strand, to the credit of the Committee for General Havelock's Memorial Fund.

Mr. Bazalgette, Mr. Shapter, Mr. Green, Mr. Toller, Mr. Goldsmid (who has got a patent of precedence), Mr. Amplett, and Mr. Green, having been raised to the rank and dignity of Queen's Counsel, were on Monday, at the Court of Queen's Bench, called within the bar.

At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mrs. Cobbett again moved, and again without avail, for a writ of habeas, calling upon the keeper of the Queen's Bench Prison to bring up the body of her husband.



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1200 rich Flounced Silk Robes (various), 39s. 6d. to five guineas.  
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One of the largest Stocks in London of First-class Garments, on best terms; rendered thoroughly impervious to rain, without obstructing free ventilation, or extra charge.—WALTER BERDOE, 98, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (N.B. north side).

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are thus divided.—Number 114, REGENT-STREET is their Depot for Fichas, Uniforms, Gentlemen's Evening and Morning Dress. No. 116 for the manufacture of the Guinea Trowsers. No. 118, for Half Guinea Waistcoats. No. 120, for Waterproofed Guinea Capes, Servants' Liveries. Number 142 is their new establishment for Ladies' riding Habits and Mantles in Fur and Cloth. And No. 144 contains their other new department for Clothing Young Gentlemen with the taste, excellence, and economy whereby Messrs. Nicoll have secured a wide-spread confidence. The Wholesale Warehouses are at the rear of the Regent-street premises, viz., 29, 30, 31, and 41, Warwick-street. The City depot is at 21 and 22, Cornhill; and the addresses of the various agents are daily advertised in the journals of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

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**FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG,**  
the best portable Dressing-case ever invented.  
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Artist in Hair and Jewellery,  
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(nearly opposite the Bazaar).  
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COMPANY, 55, Moorgate-street. Wholesale and Retail.—All kinds of Cigars are treated by this process, and are ignited by simple friction, without taste or smell. No extra price. Invaluable to out-door smokers and travellers. 9s. to 42s. per lb. Sample box, six fine Havana cigars, free, 24 postage-stamps; three, 12 stamps. Price Lists free.

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PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BUCCELLAS, and MALBAGA, all 20s. per dozen, really fine quality, produce of Spanish and Portuguese vines, at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, whence Her Majesty's Government allows wines to be imported for half duty. Two samples for 12 stamps. BRANDY, excellent, 30s. per cask. W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 357, Oxford-street, W.

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BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, and delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky," 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

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is brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." It cures diseases, and is renovating, reasonable, and delicious. References to the Faculty, and statistical return of local population and births.—E. HOLLEN, 55a, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, sole London Agent. H. Watts, Manager, Stogumber, Tunnion. Drunk trink and trinkled wicker, dass euro lebenstrube Wangs rosig strahle.

**SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.**  
A most refreshing stimulant to the Appetite, composed principally of Turkish Condiments. An exquisite relish with almost every description of food. To be had of all Sauce Venders; and of the Sole Wholesale Agents, GROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, Soho-square.

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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants and invalids; much approved for making a delicious and strengthening soup, and excellent for thickening broths or soups. ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for making thick gruel, have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children. Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLEVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red-lion-street, Holborn, London. Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Carters, at 2s., 3s., and 10s. each.

**WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**FIELD'S PATENT PARAFFINE**  
CANDLES from IRISH PEAT.  
Superior in appearance and illuminating power to any Candles hitherto manufactured, at the same time burning much longer. J. C. and J. Field beg to intimate that these elegant Candles may be obtained from them at 12, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; and in Dublin at James Lambert, 64, Grafton-street.

**CLARKE'S PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT**  
LAMPS, Tin at 1s.; Lacquered or Bronzed, 1s. 6d. each, for burning the new Patent Pyramid Night Lights—the most convenient, safe, and economical yet introduced. Sold by all Grocers and Lamp Dealers; by B. Clarke, 35, Albany-street, Regent-park, N.W.; and wholesale by Palmer and Co., Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

**BENZINE COLLAS**  
CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from  
Gloves, Cloth, Carpets, &c. &c.  
In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**KISS-ME-QUICK.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S**  
now perfume for this festive season, distilled from fragrant Tulips, 2s. 6d. per bottle. Entered at Stationers' Hall.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street.

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**  
entirely free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is prescribed with the greatest success by the Faculty as the safest, speediest, and most efficient remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOITRE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, and all the SKIN DISEASES, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Numerous spontaneous testimonials from Physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and ineffectually administered, with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

**OPINION OF DR. LESTHERY,**  
Medical Officer of





SCENE OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKE AT POLLA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

## THE EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, Jan. 2, 1858.

I SEND you in haste three Sketches taken on the site of the late horrible disaster in the province of Basilicata. Two represent the state of Polla; the third represents a spot in the neighbourhood. Beautifully situated in the extreme angle of the valley is the town of La Polla, with a population of 7000 souls. So says "Murray's Guide for Southern Italy." That town is now a ruin, and much of it has entirely disappeared. "When I approached the melancholy scene," said a gentleman who had just arrived from the spot, "I found the earth seamed with fissures; at first they had been much wider, but they were gradually closing. In some districts they had opened sufficiently to swallow up entire buildings; and in this way Tito, Briarza, Marsicanuovo, and Lamarzana are said to have nearly disappeared. During the whole period of my visit the earth was quaking, like flour under the action of leaven. Few people were to be met with in the outskirts of the town—it was a scene of desolation and abandonment; but amidst the ruins people sat in a state of grief and consternation. 'We have lost everything,' they said to us, 'our property and our friends.' The great cause of grief, however, appeared to be that there were none to dig out the dead, and this was on the 21st and 22nd of December, six days after the catastrophe. There lay then underneath the ruins living souls, who probably might have been saved; for instances have since been known of individuals who were taken out alive after having been buried eight days. Whilst I was wandering about, two of the natives approached and worked amongst the ruins of a house. They turned up a dead body. 'That,' said one, 'is a relation of yours, perhaps,' throwing a stone in the direction of the face, but an examination proved the contrary. I passed by a Tratoria, almost the only house standing, at the corner of a street, and asked food of a man who was standing in the interior. 'There is no food,' said the man, 'and if there were, I could not go into the house; the moon has just entered her first quarter, and we shall have another earthquake.' These details I have given you on account of their connection with the Sketches which I send you; but I must enlarge the picture, and deal more in general. What has been said of Polla may be said of many other places, and much worse.

The official journal has published the names of upwards of 100 townships and communes who have suffered from this awful scourge. We may safely assert that more than 15,000 persons have fallen victims. Some assert even 40,000; but it is not improbable that 30,000 lives have been lost; and how many have been maimed and wounded it would be vain to say. Correct statistics have not yet been obtained; but it is evident, from the admissions of the official journal, that the number of dead and wounded may be much greater than any one imagines.

For some days after the earthquake, says an eye-witness, the groans of those under the ruins were to be heard, and there was no one to



VIEW OF POLLA AFTER THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



VIEW NEAR POLLA, AFTER THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

relieve them. Some who were taken out were said to have eaten a portion of their own flesh in the agony of their hunger. It would be easy to fill your Journal with a history of the horrors narrated of this neighbourhood; but for the present I refrain. By the next post I hope to send you fresh details and fresh sketches of even greater interest. The dead are so numerous, and so much time has been lost in disinterring them, that by some of the authorities it was proposed, on the ground of public health, to leave the *débris* as they were, simply smoothing over the surface, and creating as it were a vast square yard. A few people have been sent down from Naples to put in force some sanitary regulations, to disinfect certain spots, and to superintend the burial of the dead.

Thousands of people within a hundred miles of Naples are crying even for bread—are living, in the depth of the winter, in tents or wooden huts, almost without clothing or food; and humanity shudders almost as much at the recollection of the sufferings which might have been prevented, as at the narrative of those which have been endured. Meanwhile official reports from Sala and Potenza speak of the continuance of vertical shocks, and of some strong undulating shocks on the nights of the 28th and 29th ult., without doing any harm, but frightening the inhabitants, and compelling them to fly to open spaces. Naples, too, has been visited by eighty-four shocks, say some authorities, since December 16th. Most were, of course, very slight; but some have been very marked, shaking our doors and windows, and in a few instances ringing the bells.

Jan. 5th.

THE following report of the scene of the earthquake in the province of Basilicata is taken almost verbatim from a gentleman who returned from thence on Saturday last:—"The first point of interest we arrived at was Auletta, which is thirteen hours distant from Naples, but as it lies out of the road we went on to Pertosa, a commune which contains 1200 souls. On each side of the road we saw the ruins of houses, and at the entrance of the town we found one which had been a tavern, but was abandoned by the owner, who sprung out of bed and saved himself and his wife, but his child and the nurse were killed. Not more than six houses remain standing in Pertosa, and all are cracked and uninhabitable. On the 1st of January they had dug out 143 bodies, and 200 more were known to be missing, while the number of strangers was unknown. The whole population seemed panic-struck, and too depressed even to beg. Government had sent grain, and ordered wooden tents and a hospital for the wounded to be erected. Several persons had been dug out alive.

"The city of Polla is about two hours distant from Pertosa; and about two miles from the town 200 palms of the road had been literally carried away, while a hill opposite had been cleft asunder so that we could look into it and see the caverns within it; in many places were fissures large enough to admit my arm up to the shoulder. Polla contained 7300 people: 567 had already been dug up and buried in the Campo Santo. All the roofs of the houses had fallen, and the

walls not fallen were tottering. A severe shock had been felt early on the morning of the 1st; and while we there, at twelve o'clock on the same day we heard subterranean thunder and felt the ground tremble under our feet; all the terrified people rushed away, crying 'Earthquake, earthquake!' and a house which was leaning before fell to the ground close to us, and a belfry fell almost upon our heads. When the shock was over the priests formed a procession, carrying a crucifix and a statue of the Madonna round the ruins; all the people joined, and scourged themselves with ropes.

"From Polla we returned to Auletta, which is situated on the top of a hill. The population is 3000. Forty lives had been lost; walls and houses had fallen, and at least half the latter were uninhabitable. A large palazzo belonging to the Marchese was prostrate. A priest and his brother had time to escape from it in their shirts; a gendarme saved himself by jumping out of the window. A few tents were erected outside the town. At Caggiano thirty people had been dug up. Everywhere prostrate houses could be seen, and in every one some lives had been lost. I should mention that at Pertosa we found pictures of the Madonna and saints in some ruined houses. One I brought away as a curiosity, as it records the visitation of Polla by earthquakes three times; it is an engraving of a statue of the Madonna placed in the very church, in the ruins of which we were standing when we felt the shock. We slept at a place called Zimperno, both the first and last night of our journey, in a house abandoned by the owners. We heard of various freaks played by the earthquake. In one case a house was literally turned upside down, and a tree was seen with its roots in the air. In some cases the earth had entirely closed over the houses. Sasso, a village of one long street, which had been much shaken by the shock on the 16th of December, experienced another on the 26th, which opened the earth in the centre of the street, dividing the houses by a wide interval, yet leaving them all standing.

"The official journal of Saturday night reports damage done at Canoa, Cavello, Rioneso, Muro, St. Fado, Castleggrande, and Rovo.

"As early as the 7th of December a subterranean noise was heard in that district, like the explosion in a mine.

"On the evening of the 16th some remarkable occurrences took place in the commune of Bella. A light was seen half an hour before the first shock, resembling the light of the moon, accompanied by a strong smell of sulphur. The next morning a deep trench, from ten to thirty palms in depth and breadth, was found encircling a piece of ground 600 maggia in extent; while hills were levelled and deep valleys appeared where there had previously been level ground.

The official journal of last night declines saying anything more, observing that every word in the reports "draws tears." The official statements—which are not published, by-the-bye—make the number of dead 30,000 and upwards, and of houseless 250,000.